

The Silent Worker

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF

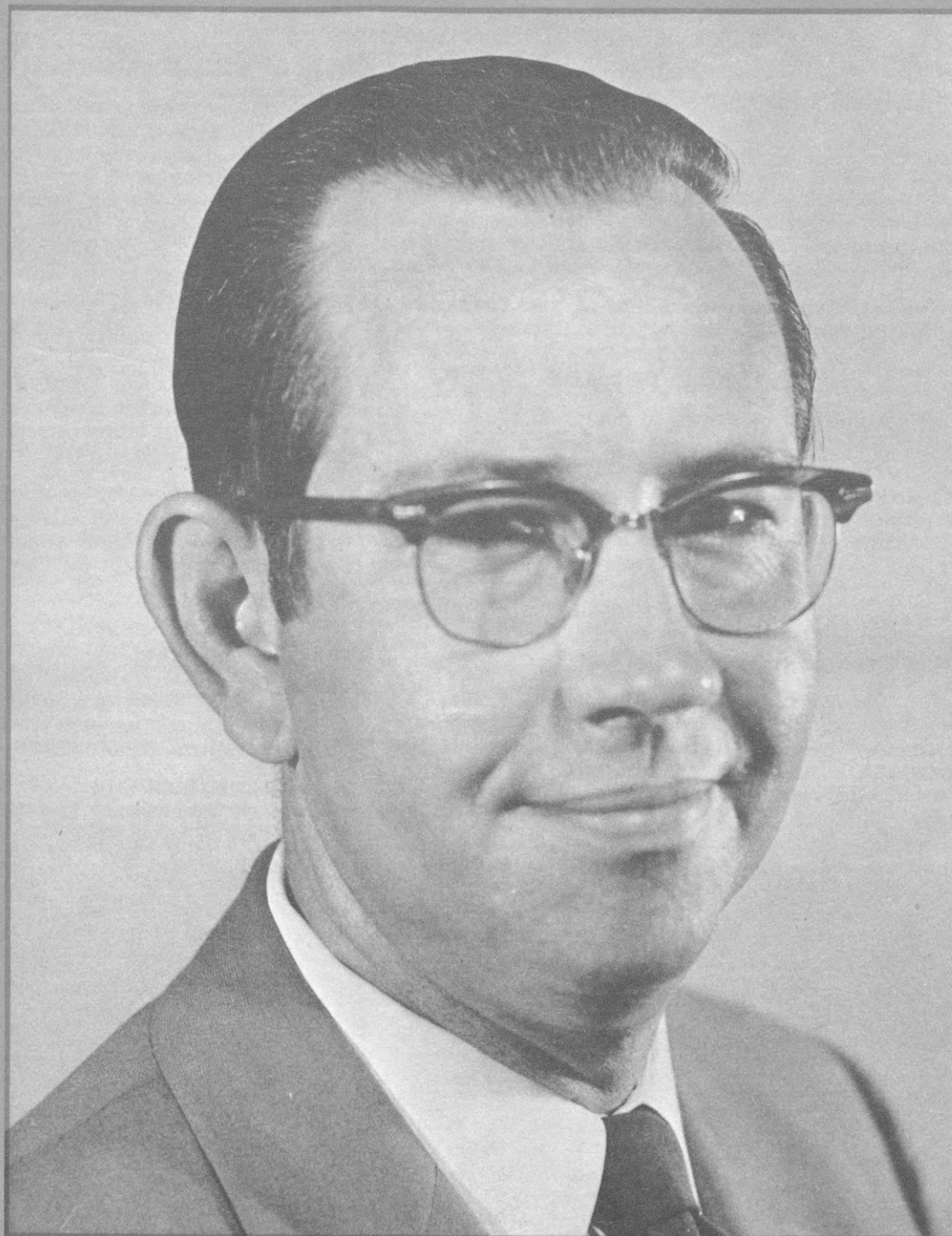
**DEAF STUDENTS
AT RIVERSIDE
CITY COLLEGE**



**PROCEEDINGS
OF THE MIAMI
CONVENTION**



**WOMAN TALK:
PERSONALITIES
AT CONVENTION**



A JOB WELL DONE See Editorials

50¢ Per Copy

AUGUST, 1962

The Editor's Page

A JOB WELL DONE

The good-natured looking fellow on our cover this month is Ralph Sasser of Miami, Florida, who was Local Chairman of the recent 26th Convention of the National Association of the Deaf. And that smile is genuine—the smile convention-goers saw on Ralph's face throughout the conclave. Unruffled, serene, placid—he did a masterful job of running the show.

Ralph had some swell people helping him, too. The inner organization was tops. We would like to give full credit to everybody who pitched in and helped. In this month's "Woman Talk" Mrs. Edna Baynes has a lot to say about those fine people. We had hoped to have some pictures of the convention—and of the committees—to run in this issue, and we have been promised them for our next magazine.

Thanks, Ralph, and members of your committee. The Miami convention was a job well done.

THE MOVE IS MADE

The August issue comes to you from Indianapolis. After a lengthy period of getting estimates and just plain looking around, we decided to try a combination deal in getting **THE SILENT WORKER** published. The typesetting is being done by Fred B. Alexander Typesetting, a firm of specialists which is probably the largest of its kind in the Hoosier State. After pages are made up, the presswork is being done by Joseph C. Collins Offset, another firm which specializes. Then for the mailing we are calling on an Indianapolis mailing service, Lambert.

For the past five years copies of the magazine have been getting Addressograph stampings from plates furnished by the Home Office in Berkeley. But henceforth labels, prepared in the Home Office, will be affixed to outgoing copies. This new system will enable the Home Office to do a better job of keeping the mailing list up to date because the time lag in preparing each month's changes and getting the plates to the city of publication will be eliminated. On the closing date each month, the Home Office will run off all labels on rolls to be sent to Indianapolis.

Because of the length of proceedings of the 26th Convention of the National Association of the Deaf, it is necessary to leave out this month a number of columns and SWinging coverage. This month we are sort of experimenting as to makeup and hope to squeeze in an extra amount of copy next issue.

WHO MAKES THE NAD CLICK?

A well-meaning friend of ours has pointed out that the NAD needs more explaining to the rank-and-file deaf of the nation—as to its objectives—as to its accomplishments—as to its work in progress—as to its services offered. We will leave most of this explaining to President Byron B. Burnes, through the medium of his Home Office Notes and otherwise. The President's Address contained in the convention proceedings covers a lot of ground and should be read carefully.

But . . . who makes the NAD click? The deaf of the United States—or they should be helping to make it click. The NAD was founded to help all the deaf. The help of all the deaf is needed in return. We didn't coin this slogan, but it is worth repeating again and again: **THE NAD IS YOU! YOU ARE THE NAD!**

A while back we wrote about there being an abundance of chiefs but not enough GOOD Indians. Leaders are no better than their followers. We need a larger following—at all levels, local, state, and national.

And we need some more good salesmen, the sincere kind who will sell the NAD at the grass roots level. The NAD is something we all need in some way. Even if there are some very fortunate individuals who claim they "don't need the NAD," the NAD still needs them to assist others less fortunate.

It is one thing to write editorials and to stand on a platform and speak. The success of the NEW and GREATER NAD is going to come from a lot of hard work. We have plenty of people willing to roll up their sleeves and work, but that plenitude isn't enough—we need thousands, ten thousands—all the deaf of our great nation pitching in to some extent.

The Silent Worker

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JUNIOR COLLEGE PROGRAM AT RIVERSIDE

By Dr. Richard G. Brill

June 1962 saw the completion of one full year of a program for deaf students at Riverside City College in California. Nine deaf students successfully completed the college year of 12 who commenced in September 1961. These nine students included six who had graduated from the California School for the Deaf at Riverside in 1961 and were Robert Coats, Arthur Harper, Russell Thexton, Don Winant, Bonnie Persons and Peggy Domenick. In addition, there were two students who had graduated from the California School for the Deaf at Berkeley, Joe Smith and Jeanne Raub, and one student came from Hollywood High School in Los Angeles, Patti Lane.

Riverside City College is a junior college and part of the Riverside Public School System. Junior colleges in California have two functions. One function is to provide an academic education for the student who plans to transfer to the University of California, to one of the California state colleges, or to any other four-year college after completing two years at the junior college. The second function of the junior college in California is to provide a two-year terminal program with a vocational emphasis. The student taking such a program has the opportunity of gaining more vocational preparation and is required to take a minimum of academic work. Such a student may obtain the Associate in Arts degree if he completes all of the requirements, but he is not eligible to transfer to one of the academic programs in a four-year college because he has not

taken a complete collegiate academic program in his freshman and sophomore years.

The academic work required of the terminal vocational student includes work in English, history, health education and psychology. The balance of the 64 units required for the A.A. degree can be in vocational work.

The vocational work taken by deaf students at Riverside City College during the past year has included cosmetology; printing; business arts including typing, key punch and business machines; commercial art; electronics; and fashion design.

One of the girls, Peggy Domenick, majored in cosmetology. This is a course which does not lead to the A.A. degree because of the large number of hours required in practice in the field. The cosmetology course is generally completed in 12 months when a certificate is granted and the student is then ready to take the state examination to become licensed as a cosmetologist.

During the 1961-62 school year, Mr. Clifford Mohan has been the coordinator for the deaf in the Riverside City College program. Mr. Mohan was well qualified for this job as he is the son of deaf parents and has devoted his whole professional life to the area of education of the deaf. Before coming to Riverside he was assistant principal in the Michigan School for the Deaf at Flint. At Riverside City College, Mr. Mohan attended the academic classes with the students and interpreted manually the lectures of the professors. These were regular

classes with many hearing students attending at the same time.

While the course in English was begun in the same manner, after a few months a change was made and Mr. Mohan met with the deaf students alone for the English class. They received full college credit for the course and it was much more suitable for their needs than sitting in on a course designed entirely for hearing students. However, they remained as part of the class with hearing students in the other academic subjects of history, health education, and psychology.

In the vocational classes, Mr. Mohan did not go with them. However, he maintained a liaison with the instructor in each class where there was a deaf student and arrangements were made whereby a hearing student in each class could act as a note-taker for the deaf student in the class. Financial reimbursement came from the State Vocational Rehabilitation Department.

Probably by coincidence, the three students who began the program in September of 1961 and dropped out before the close of the school year included one from Riverside, one from Berkeley, and one from Los Angeles. Successful completion of a full school year by 9 out of the 12 students compares favorably with the record made by hearing students attending the junior colleges in California.

For the 1962-63 school year an additional coordinator for the deaf is being added to the staff. This is Mr. Arthur Washburn who served as a counselor in the California School for the Deaf in Berkeley and prepared to teach the deaf

Deaf students at Riverside City College get a considerable amount of individual attention from instructors. At the left Ralph How, instructor in data processing, is shown giving directions to Bonnie Persons. At the right Mr. Clifford Mohan, coordinator for the deaf, is shown with Russell

Thexton and Arthur Harper, two of the deaf students. At the right is Mr. Charles Walker, printing instructor in the Riverside City College print shop. The program began in the fall of 1961 and will continue during the 1962-1963 session.





A group of deaf and hearing students at Riverside City College engage in a gabfest between classes. Seven of the eleven students in the fore part of the picture are deaf.

in the Gallaudet College graduate department. During the past school year he was a teacher in the Colorado School for the Deaf.

Sixteen new admissions are scheduled for the fall of 1962. Twelve of these are students who graduated from the California School for the Deaf, Riverside, in 1962 and two others were former pupils at the California School for the Deaf, Riverside, who have been employed for the past few years and are now desirous of continuing their education. One student from Hollywood High School, and one student from the California School for the Deaf at Berkeley are also scheduled for admission.

California public junior colleges are not residential colleges. Therefore, the deaf students who attend this program must find their own housing in Riverside because they do not stay at the California School for the Deaf. A number of the students took apartments together while others found rooms in rooming houses.

Reports from personnel at the college indicate that the deaf students were well accepted by their hearing classmates and one of the boys was invited to join a fraternity. The group did not constitute a clique, but joined in with groups of hearing students. It was quite apparent that many hearing students picked up signs and finger spelling.

In California, day school programs for the deaf receive financial reimbursement from the State Department of Education for excess costs. As Riverside City College is a public junior college, it was eligible for excess cost reimbursement from the State Department of Education and it was also eligible to receive tuition payment from the home junior college district of each student attending. Under these circumstances, the program did not constitute a direct cost to the local Riverside taxpayer. As there is no tuition charged the students and as the general college fees are moderate, the cost to the deaf college student was very reasonable. Vocational Rehabilitation Services paid

for certain basic fees and the cost of the note-takers' services, and in some cases it paid for part of the board and room of the students after applying a Means Test to the family income.

A great deal of planning and preparation went into the establishment of this program. Several years ago preliminary conferences were held with the president of the college, W. O. Noble, and with members of the State Department of Education. Possible programs were explored and many details were worked out. During the immediate preceding year conferences were held with people in the State Department of Education and people from the Vocational Rehabilitation Services as well as with personnel at the college. The vice president of the college spent a great deal of time working with personnel at the School for the Deaf in regard to testing the deaf students and conferring about them to determine what students would be admitted to the trial

program. Some teachers from the School for the Deaf went to some of the college classes to try to anticipate some of the problems deaf students would run into, and a number of the instructors at the college visited classes at the School for the Deaf to familiarize themselves with the work the students could do.

For a number of years, the older students at the California School for the Deaf have sold refreshments for the concessionaire at the Riverside City College home football games. This opportunity had made the deaf students familiar to the college people and helped to create a receptive atmosphere.

The Riverside City Board of Education and the city superintendent of schools considered the program carefully before authorizing the trial program. Many conferences and much ground work went into the preparation of this program.

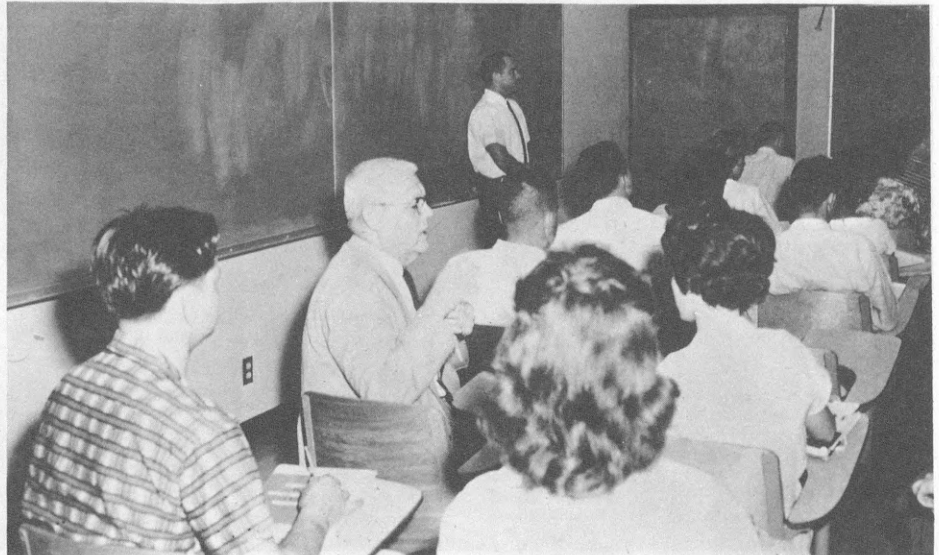
On the surface it appears that any junior college could establish a similar program if a coordinator who can communicate well with the deaf and who has the ability to get along with the college staff could be obtained. Actually, it is quite probable that the understanding that comes through association with personnel from a school for the deaf in the immediate vicinity is an important part of such a program.

Unquestionably most deaf students need more education than they can acquire in the residential schools or in high school programs for the deaf in city systems. Particularly for the student who is not academically minded and is not qualified to take a Liberal Arts program at Gallaudet College, a program such as this fills a great need.

It should be emphasized that this program is not to be a substitute for the Liberal Arts education that a student would get at Gallaudet College. Students in this program generally have not qualified for admission to Gallaudet College

(Continued on Page 26)

Mr. Charles Mohan, coordinator for the deaf at Riverside City College, is shown interpreting in a health education class. The instructor, Mr. Fred Lowe, is leaning against the blackboard. The program enables deaf students to attend regular classes with hearing students.



Proceedings Of The Twenty-Sixth Convention National Association Of The Deaf

NEW HOTEL EVERGLADES

MIAMI, FLORIDA

JULY 1-7, 1962

Saturday, June 30

The convention actually began a day early, as a large vanguard, including most of the officers and board members, arrived. In the evening a crowd of well over a hundred congregated at an Open House at the Miami Association of the Deaf club rooms.

Sunday, July 1

Registration: 8:00 a.m.-11:30 a.m.;
1:30 p.m.-5:00 p.m.

Many registrants attended special church services of various denominations. In the evening a number of Captioned Films were shown. Mr. Malcolm Norwood, of the U. S. Office of Education, was on hand to explain the workings of the Captioned Films Program and plans for future projects.

Monday, July 2

Registration throughout the day.

9:00 a.m. First business session of the General Assembly.

Local Committee Chairman Ralph Sasser opened the meeting with a few well selected words of welcome.

The Rev. Francis Gyle delivered the invocation. The assembly rose in respect to the flag.

A rendition in signs of the song, "God Bless America," was given by Mrs. Robert M. Greenmun, of St. Augustine, Fla. Mrs. J. Todd Hicks gave a rendition of the Florida state song, "Old Folks at Home," that brought tears to many eyes from the rare beauty and grace with which it was given. The official interpreter, Ralph Neesam, of Berkeley, Cal., sang both of these songs orally in perfect time with the manual renditions.

An address of welcome was given by Mr. Larry Mansfield of the Miami Convention Bureau.

Chairman Sasser then presented President Byron B. Burnes with a gavel, and the Call to Order came at 9:50 a.m.

The President's Call to Convention was read by Secretary Robert M. Greenmun.

A large number of messages of greeting from friends and well wishers throughout the world was read by the Secretary.

President Burnes then called First Vice President Jess M. Smith to the Chair. President Burnes then read

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

It is my duty and privilege to report to you on the condition of our Association and its recent activities.

I shall begin this by calling your attention to the purposes for which the Association was organized, which has constituted its chief reason for existence and its basic aim through all its 82 years.

The National Association of the Deaf had its beginning in 1880, when deaf representatives from many states gathered in Cincinnati, Ohio, for the First National Convention of Deaf-Mutes. They came from most of the eastern states and from as far west as Kansas and Nebraska. The reason for the meeting was described in a paper read by one of the delegates as follows:

"The object of this Convention is to bring the deaf-mutes of the different sections of the United States in close contact and to deliberate on the needs of deaf-mutes as a class We have interests peculiar to ourselves and which can be taken care of by ourselves."

We still convene with the same objective. We still maintain our organization to take care of our own interests on the assumption that we who are deaf know better than anyone else what our peculiar interests are, our problems, and our needs. Please keep this statement in mind, for I shall refer to it again.

For 66 years the Association labored under almost overwhelmingly adverse conditions. It had no headquarters, and its progress depended solely upon the dedicated individuals who served it in their spare time without remuneration and with meager operating resources. Its achievements were remarkable, even phenomenal, when we consider the haphazard methods under which its projects were conducted.

All through the years our officials and our members were aware of the vital need for a Home Office and a full-time administrative staff. Numerous efforts were made to raise funds to establish and maintain the office. In 1946, a new administration came into office with the major objective of establishing a Home Office with a full-time staff. I had the honor of leading this administration, and I am proud to say that we have worked relentlessly toward that vital objective. Since 1950, we have had an office as the Association's official headquarters. We still do not have a full-time staff, but considerable progress has been made in that direction since the reorganization plan made the NAD a federation of state associations. The cooperation the state associations have rendered during the past two years indicates, beyond any doubt, that within a short time the Association will be able to install a full-time official staff; and the goal set almost a century ago will have been achieved. Let us continue our relentless drive toward the goal, without disruption or change.

The physical growth of an organization can be seen in a comparison of its

financial transactions of different periods. I think you will find it interesting to compare some of the more significant items in the Treasurer's report for 1946 with those for 1961. Bear in mind that the report for 1946 covered a period of six years while the one for 1961 is for a 10-month period.

Membership fees and dues collected in the six-year period ending in 1946 amounted to \$2344.60. In 1961, for 10 months, they amounted to \$7756.75.

Contributions received in 1946 were \$209.81, and in 1961 they were \$875.47. During the 10 months of 1961, state associations paid quotas amounting to \$3887.00. In 1946 there were no quotas.

Among expenditures, in 1946 a total of \$120.68 was paid for printing, stationery and office supplies. In 1961, the amount was \$504.04. Salaries in 1946, for six years, were \$600.00. In 1961, they were \$6,312.50. The Association paid no rent in 1946, but in 1961 it paid \$1265.00. There were no telephone bills in 1946, but in 1961 telephone and telegram bills amounted to \$101.16.

The total receipts from all sources in 1946 were \$2,358.37 for six years. In 1961 they were \$15,409.98.

Total expenditures in 1946 were \$2,143.25, and in 1961 they were \$11,632.69.

In 1946, we had an Endowment Fund of \$14,752.82, most of which was invested in securities. This fund, with additions made since 1946, has been reinvested in securities which in 1961 had a total market value of \$49,383.88.

These figures show how the NAD has grown. The budget I have prepared to submit to this convention calls for \$25,934.00 per year for the next two years.

Approximately half the estimated income for the next two years is to come from quotas to be paid by Cooperating Member Associations. This amounts to \$13,914.00, the same figure as for the past two years. The quota arrangement has encountered some difficulties but, considering the fact that it was a new and radical departure from custom, I believe it has been satisfactory; and I believe it will succeed. It will provide a very substantial part of the income which I am confident will sustain the Home Office with a full-time staff within the near future.

Many state associations have paid their quotas, as the Auditor's report will show. Others have paid part of their quotas, while a few have paid nothing. The difficulties arising from the quota system are due to the fact that state associations were not prepared to pay the amounts assigned them and to the fact

that certain associations felt they had been overcharged. The number of members reported by some of the associations was in excess of the number actually on the rolls. Since quotas were based on a charge of \$1.50 per member, these associations reasoned that they were being charged for more members than they had. Hereafter, state association officials probably will see that their membership totals are accurately reported.

Some of the larger associations felt that their quotas were too high, but \$1.50 per member is no higher for a large membership than a small one. Practically all the states have taken steps to raise their quotas. My feeling, and that of numerous others, is that the most practical means of raising the quotas is by adding \$1.50 to the annual individual membership dues. A number of states have done that, and I believe it would greatly facilitate the payment of quotas if all would do so. I am sure more of them will raise their dues when they have had an opportunity to convene and consider the situation. Many state associations are charging the same dues they charged 20 or more years ago, so an increase surely is in order.

It was my feeling that the state associations needed a reasonable length of time for adjustment to the new situation. I did not believe we should expect rigid compliance during these early stages, so at this convention those associations which have not met their quotas will be accepted on the same basis as those who have paid. Their official Representatives will be seated in the Council of Representatives. I hope proper adjustments will be made in any instance where the quota may be considered excessive or incorrect.

The Home Office has encountered difficulties since the 1960 convention which I hope have been eliminated. Shortly after the Dallas Convention, Mrs. Delta Pick, our office manager, was forced to resign because of failing eyesight. We had two other employees in the office, one on a part-time basis, but to operate the office efficiently we must have a capable office manager on full-time duty. I assumed active management of the office upon Mrs. Pick's departure, spending as much time at the desk as I possibly could. Because of my regular employment elsewhere, it was necessary for me to work at the office mostly at night and on weekends.

In February, Mrs. Rene Epding, who had been our office manager when the office was first moved to California, returned to Berkeley and began helping in the office in her spare time. Later we were able to prevail upon her to accept the position on a full-time basis. Her return to the office as manager was a godsend. She is a capable manager, and she is well acquainted with the office routine. I continue spending as much time in the office as possible, and I am proud to report that we are doing better work. The period when we had no office manager was a trying time, and I can only

apologize for numerous details I was forced to neglect and letters I failed to answer, simply for the want of time. I say the office is performing satisfactorily, but it still needs a larger staff and more space. The only means by which it will be completely efficient is by installing a full-time official staff. There are innumerable things we should be doing as a national organization which we cannot do for the simple reason that we do not yet have sufficient funds to sustain the office facilities and a staff a national organization must have.

In addition to Mrs. Epding, Mrs. Evelyn Woodruff, who has been with us for some time, is still in charge of the membership records. She is employed full-time. It has been necessary to release Mrs. Alice Amann, who helped with the office routine on a part-time basis. Mrs. Amann was a faithful employee and the services she gave the NAD are appreciated.

Two months ago, Dr. Elwood A. Stevenson was employed as a part-time member of the office staff. Everyone knows Dr. Stevenson, retired superintendent of the California School for the Deaf, and one of the world's outstanding authorities on education of the deaf. He will assist in educational liaison work between the NAD, parents of deaf children and prospective teachers, taking charge of correspondence in this area and preparing information. The NAD is fortunate in having the counsel and active assistance of such an eminent friend of the deaf.

Earlier in this report I remarked that with the cooperation of the state associations, the NAD is on the verge of realizing its long-sought goal of a Home Office with a full-time staff. It is on the verge of becoming a national organization of power and influence. I reminded you, also, that the Association was organized by the deaf to protect and promote their own interests. It is vital to the welfare of all the deaf, now and for all time to come, that we keep our organization independent and strong as an organization of the deaf. We have seen organizations for the deaf come and go. Dominated by hearing persons, theorists, and "do-gooders," they have pursued policies we have invariably rejected.

Once we subordinate ourselves to the dominance of an organization for the deaf, rather than of the deaf, we shall lose our identity as a class. We shall lose our privileges as independent citizens. We shall degenerate educationally and economically to the status of the deaf of Europe, who are completely dependent upon the benevolences of the hearing public.

To avoid the deterioration that has come to the deaf of other lands, we must give careful thought to any movement which may establish a future trend detrimental to our organization. We have labored through the years and through numerous administrations to build a powerful organization capable of representing all the deaf. We have

had little help from sources other than our own people. As it often happens, now that we are on the verge of success, we see indications of others wanting a "finger in the pie."

I have in mind just now a sentiment in some quarters that the headquarters of the NAD should be moved to Washington, D.C., and placed under the direction of an executive director who apparently would be a hearing person. From time to time down through the years, we have heard it said that our headquarters should be in Washington, simply because the seat of the United States government is in Washington. The NAD does all its business by mail, so its headquarters could be in any city in the United States. Any activity in which the Association engages can be conducted from any location as well as from Washington. To move to Washington with someone other than an official of the NAD in charge will give control of the Association to hearing theorists, probably under the direction of a government agency, and our independence will be forever lost. Our goal is a Home Office with a full-time staff, and now that we are close to attainment of that goal, let us not destroy all the progress we have made by abandoning our office and starting over again.

In my report at the Dallas Convention in 1960, I described a series of institutes for rehabilitation personnel which were being planned by the NAD and the U.S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. They were for the purpose of better acquainting rehabilitation and allied personnel with the needs of the deaf, and they were planned at conferences among officials of the NAD and the OVR. Institutes were held in New York and in California, and we had hoped to cover the other regions of the country. I regret to report that for reasons unknown to me the NAD has not participated in any further projects of this nature. The OVR has continued sponsoring institutes and workshops of all kinds and descriptions, but it, apparently, has abandoned its consultation with the NAD. It has provided funds for workshops sponsored by health agencies, by Gallaudet College and by special education offices, none of which is actively concerned with the affairs of the adult deaf. The NAD has had no participation in these workshops except that it usually has been invited to send a representative. Because the OVR does not have widespread contact with the deaf and their organizations, it has invited people to these meetings who are not leaders in their organizations or in activities among the deaf. I would recommend that this convention formulate an official protest to the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation against its apparent policy of ignoring the organization representing the deaf when it considers projects pertaining to the deaf. I would insist that the NAD be consulted in the preparation of any such programs.

For some time we have been hearing

of the possibility of organizing a council of all organizations of and for the deaf, a suggestion originating in the OVR. In April, 1961, I was invited to a Workshop on Community Development through Organizations of and for the Deaf, held at Fort Monroe, Va., and sponsored by Gallaudet College and the OVR. Why Gallaudet College, an educational institute having no participation in the affairs of the adult deaf, was chosen to sponsor this workshop, I do not know. The individuals in charge of the program had never been known to participate actively in affairs of the deaf on a national scale. A number of the deaf invited held no offices in organizations, and some were not even active in their own communities.

Regardless of any objections I may have to the organization of the workshop, it was an inspiring meeting. There was evidence everywhere of an earnest desire to improve conditions for the deaf. Among the resolutions adopted, one requested the OVR and Gallaudet College to sponsor a workshop to lay the groundwork for a permanent council of organizations of the deaf. I would ask here why the NAD — or the deaf themselves — was not considered as one of the consultants.

Another resolution stated that local area workshops should be sponsored by the NAD to study implementation of an organization of deaf groups.

It is my feeling that organization of a council of organizations of and for the deaf would be an important and helpful move. The chief question in my mind is who would direct and dominate the council? Would it be under the direction of the NAD, representing the views and wishes of the deaf, themselves, or will it be dominated by an organization for the deaf, pursuing not the objectives the deaf want, but the things certain theorists think best for them?

One plan offered by one of the discussion groups at Fort Monroe suggested an organization in which the OVR would be the central agency and beneath it would be all organizations of and for the deaf sharing equal status. Another plan suggested organization of organizations of the deaf only, on local, state and national levels, very similar to the NAD federation plan except that the present organization does not have strong local contacts.

I have mentioned this suggested council of organizations because we should come to some conclusion at this convention as to whether or not we are in favor of such an organization and, if so, how should it be structured? Let us not submit to anything that will reduce the deaf or the organization that represents them to a minor role.

To a certain extent we already have more or less unification among our national organizations. The NAD operates on the most cordial of relations with the other great organizations of the deaf — the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, the American Athletic Association of the Deaf and the National Congress of

Jewish Deaf. It enjoys the same cordial relations with the organizations of educators. It would probably be a simple matter to formulate a national council with representatives from these organizations as a nucleus. Where funds would be found to establish and operate an office is another question, unless the OVR would be willing to provide a grant for that purpose.

I have invited representatives from the organizations I have just mentioned to attend this convention to consider the possibility of forming a national council. I am glad to say most of them are here, or will be here. We shall discuss the subject during the convention and invite them to participate.

Since our Council of Representatives has been in existence, I have felt that we could better direct the policies of the Association and better serve the deaf if we could have biennial meetings of our Council of Representatives between convention years. A year ago I wrote to the director of the OVR asking if a grant to finance the meetings could be made available. The OVR expressed interest in the project but pointed out that the meeting would have to be a bona-fide training course, preferably sponsored by an educational institution. I do not feel that an educational institution is the proper agency to sponsor projects in the interest of the adult deaf, but it is possible that we could plan a meeting of our Council of Representatives to conform to OVR requirements. I would suggest that this convention officially request OVR support for biennial meetings of our Council.

There are other activities and projects I might mention in this report, but I believe most of them will be covered by committee reports and other reports to be presented later.

I wish to express my appreciation of the cooperation, assistance and counsel the administration has received from the members of the Executive Board. I have corresponded frequently with each member of the Board, and I have had invaluable help from each of them.

We are indebted, also, to the members of the Miami Local Committee, who have worked faithfully for two years in planning for this convention. They have made possible any accomplishment and enjoyment we may experience.

Finally, in our deliberations at this convention, let us keep ever in mind the objectives of our Association and the thought that we are dedicated to solution of our mutual problems, which we can best accomplish as a united group. Let us avoid impulsive action and carry on our relentless drive toward our goal — a Home Office with a full-time staff. Let us all work together for a still Greater NAD.

The Report of the President was accepted enthusiastically and without opposition. President Burnes then returned to the chair.

Mr. Mullins asked for clarification on the matter of seating Representatives of delinquent Cooperating Member Associa-

tions. President Burnes explained that after consultation with the Law Committee it had been decided to seat all Representatives whether or not the Cooperating Member was presently delinquent. He further explained that since this was the first meeting after the imposition of the quota system at Dallas and that many Cooperating Members had not yet been completely familiarized with the system, and no penalties for delinquency were written into the bylaws that extreme leniency would be practiced during this convention.

President Burnes announced the chairmen of the following committees: Law, Dewey Coats and Gordon Allen; Ways and Means, Robert G. Sanderson; Resolutions, Loel F. Schreiber; Credentials, Rudolph Gamblin.

President Burnes remarked upon the large amount of work before the convention and pleaded for promptness in attendance so that meetings could begin on time.

Treasurer Greenmun was then called upon to read the report of financial transactions of the past fiscal year. He explained that the transition to a fiscal year ending April 30 took place after the Dallas Convention, and that the report for the period of July 1, 1960, through April 30, 1961, had already appeared in THE SILENT WORKER. He then read

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

May 1, 1961, through April 30, 1962

INCOME

From NAD Sources

Contributions	\$ 455.00
Advancing Memberships	4,913.00
Publications	219.94
Discounts Earned	.18
Miscellaneous	48.91
Total from NAD Sources	\$5,637.03

From Investments

Dividends	1,202.65
Interest	292.51

Total from Investments 1,495.16

Contributed by Co-operating State

Associations	6,368.00
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Total Income from all Sources \$13,500.19

EXPENDITURES

Executive Salaries	\$ 2,400.00
Office Salaries	5,431.93
Payroll Taxes	238.94
Rent	1,518.00
Travel Expense	1,167.51
Silent Worker Subscription Expense	1,531.20
Printing	362.46
Office Supplies	248.33
Postage	320.25
Ways and Means Committee Expense	50.00
Telephone and Telegrams	135.03
Freight and Expressage	60.99
Insurance	25.00
Dues and Subscriptions	26.45
Professional Services	300.00
N.S.F. Checks Charged Off	24.00
Miscellaneous Office Expense	253.79
Total Expenditures	\$14,093.88

Net Operating Loss - May 1, 1961,
thru April 30, 1962

593.69

Association Auditor, David W. Wilson, Jr., CPA, Ohio, then read his report as Auditor, and also read the Balance Sheet and the list of securities that comprise our invested funds.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

The National Association of the Deaf
2495 Shattuck Avenue
Berkeley 4, California
Attention:—Officers and Members
Gentlemen:

Submitted herewith is the Financial Statement covering the fiscal year, May 1, 1961, through April 30, 1962.

For the convenience of the membership the usual cataloguing of the statement is as follow:

1. The Balance Sheet.
2. Statement of Income and Expenditures.
3. Analysis of Securities Held in Trust by The City National Bank and Trust Co., Chicago, Illinois.

As in the past, your auditor has compiled this statement on the basis of receipts, expenditures and other transactions reported to him by your Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Robert M. Greenmun. In addition, statements were submitted independently to your auditor by the depository banks. These statements, audited and reconciled to the books by your auditor serve as adequate verification of the transactions recorded.

On the basis of these checks and verifications your auditor hereby certifies that the Balance Sheet, Statement of Income and Expenditures together with the supporting exhibits correctly reflect the financial standing of the National Association of the Deaf as at April 30, 1962.

Very truly yours,
D. W. Wilson, Jr. (cpa-Ohio)
Auditor

BALANCE SHEET April 30, 1962

ASSETS

Current Assets

City National Bank & Trust Co. Columbus, Ohio	\$ 436.13
City National Bank & Trust Co. Chicago, Illinois	3,208.26
Undeposited Receipts	none
Office Petty Cash Fund	250.00

Total Cash on Hand and in Banks 3,894.39
Investments (at cost) 22,872.00

Total Current Assets \$26,766.39

Fixed Assets

Office Furniture and Equipment 4,969.80

Other Assets

Prepaid Expenses (Rent)	126.50
Total Assets	\$31,862.69

LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable \$ 118.13

CAPITAL

Capital Surplus 26,088.86
Operating Surplus 5,655.70

Total Surplus or Net Worth 31,744.56

Total Liabilities and Capital \$31,862.69

Securities Held in Safekeeping for The National Association of the Deaf Endowment Fund Trust Number 31081-00

Par	April 30, 1961	Unit Value	Market Value
4,500.00	U. S. of A. Treasury Bond 2½% Due 3-15-1970 Opt. 3-15-65	92-3/32 Bid	\$4,412.81
100.00	U. S. of A. Savings Bonds Series F Due 8-1-62	98	98.00
3,000.00	Standard Oil Company of Indiana 30 Year Convertible 3-1-8% Debentures Due 10-1-1982 Opt. 10-1-1962	111	3,330.00
100.00	Pacific Gas & Electric Co. 6% 1st. Pfd. \$25 Par Stock	32	3,200.00
239.00	Commonwealth Edison Co. Common \$12.50 Par	42-7/8	10,247.13
58.00	Continental Insurance Company Capital \$5 Par Stock	61-5/8	3,574.25
300.00	Corn Products Company Common Stock \$.50 Par	56-5/8	16,987.50
170.00	Monsanto Chemical Co. Common, \$2 Par Stock	44-¼	7,522.50
37.00	Northern Illinois Gas Co., \$5 Par Stock	62-7/8	2,326.38
100.00	Peoples Printing Co., Reading, Pa. Capital \$5 Par Stock		No quote available
45.00	Standard Oil of Indiana, Capital \$25.00 Par Stock	50-3/4	2,283.75
8,646.00			\$53,982.32

Following the presentation of his report, Auditor Wilson gave a lengthy and detailed explanation of the financial procedures of the Association. He also gave a summation of the financial transactions of the one year and 10 months since the Dallas Convention and the end of the past fiscal year. This report showed the inherent potential of the quota system as a means to sound and assured financing of the increasing activities of the Association.

Mr. Wilson said that he had brought with him complete documentation of all transactions over the past several years, and that anyone who was interested was invited to inspect the Association books and to ask any questions after the close of the afternoon session in the Treasurer's suite.

Mr. Benjamin Friedwald took the floor to ask some pointed questions concerning financial reporting. He was assured that details of the transactions he was interested in would be shown and explained to him and to anyone else after the afternoon meeting.

The reports of the Treasurer and of the Auditor were accepted on the motion of Mr. Sanderson, seconded by Mr. Lankenau.

Mr. John M. Wallace, the president of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, welcomed the convention to Florida, and gave a brief resume of educational and constructional activities at the school. He invited those present to visit the school on their way home after the convention and promised to provide overnight accommodations for any who desired them. His talk, which was very well received, was interpreted into the sign language by Mr. Waldo F. Heber, a member of the staff of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind.

A number of school executives besides Mr. Wallace were present and were introduced by President Burnes. These included Superintendent Roy M. Stelle, of the New York (Fanwood) School, Mr. Ed Tillinghast, of the Arizona School, and Mr. Fred Sparks, of the Georgia School. Mr. Sparks introduced his superior, Mr. Jarrald, of the Georgia Department of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Vice-mayor Ballabin, of the City of Miami extended a hearty welcome to the convention. He explained that the mayor was in El Salvador and unable to be present, much to his regret.

Announcements concerning various convention events were made by Mr. Sasser and Mrs. McNeilly, and the first session was recessed at 12:25 p.m.

The second business session of the General Assembly was called to order at 2:10 p.m. by President Burnes.

Dr. Burnes announced there would be a meeting of those making the post-convention Caribbean tour immediately following the close of the afternoon session.

Treasurer Greenmun reminded those interested that exhibits of the work of his office would be shown in his suite following the afternoon session, and that Auditor Wilson would be available to answer questions.

Chairman Coats named the members of the Law Committee, Dewey Coats, Gordon Allen and Marvin Garretson, and asked that any suggestions for revision of the bylaws be submitted to any of them in writing. He explained that any such revisions to be presented must be read to the convention one day before being debated and voted upon.

Mr. Coats then read the following

REPORT OF THE LAW COMMITTEE

Foreword

This committee, consisting of Gordon L. Allen, Mervin Garretson and G. Dewey Coats, was originally picked to serve at the Dallas Convention. But President Burnes, anticipating a rash of legal questions after Dallas, asked the committee to function until further notice. It would be its task to interpret the newly adopted laws, and help establish practical guidelines in the operation of the federation. Early this year the committee was asked to again serve as the committee on law revisions at this convention. So this report must be made in two parts, one part dealing with interpretations and the other containing revision proposals.

In agreeing to interpret the laws when called upon to do so, the committee was fully aware that its majority decisions, or "rulings" would have no legal standing, and that in any event the "rulings" would be subject to the approval or rejection of the next convention. For this reason, the committee's interim decisions are herewith briefly presented in all essential details.

Part I — Interpretations

The first question put to the committee came in August, 1960. The legality of the election of one of the NAD Board Members was questioned, on the ground that he had not paid his NAD dues regularly for two full years. Article III, Sec. 2a, covers this situation. It reads: "No person shall be eligible to hold office who has not been for two full years immediately previous to his election a member of this Association in good standing." In spite of this clearly stated provision, the committee ruled unanimously that the election was legal. This was based on the fact that the new NAD bylaws went into effect July 5, 1960, when the reorganized NAD was launched by presidential proclamation. Since "this Association" was not legally existent prior to that date, that provision would not become effective until two years after July 5, 1960.

In January, 1961, came another request for a ruling. This was the situation: In September the Florida Association mailed the Home Office a check for \$35 as "affiliation" dues. In January, 1961, they mailed another check for \$190 and asked that the \$35 check previously mailed be added to the later one as payment in full of the Florida Association's quota. Question: Could the "affiliation" fee be transferred to the quota payment? Unanimous decision of the committee: Article XII, Sec. 1, superseded the old "affiliation" setup as between the NAD and state associations. It became effective two months prior to the writing of the \$35 check. Therefore, it should have been accepted only as a payment on the quota.

Can a hearing person become an Advancing Member? This question resulted in the first split decision of the committee in December, 1961. Reason for the disagreement was the lack of a

clear definition of membership eligibility. Article I, Sec. 2a, states merely that "Anyone otherwise eligible for regular membership may become an Advancing member, etc." Moreover, Sec. 7b defines regular members as "Regular dues paying members of Cooperating Associations." Since Cooperating Associations accept hearing persons as dues paying members (associate or regular) the eligibility clause does not exclude hearing persons and this was the majority ruling. The minority opinion held that a hearing person must be a member of a Cooperating Association to be eligible to become an Advancing Member, otherwise he may be admitted either as sponsor or as an honorary member. In accordance with the majority opinion, there is now no specific requirement that an Advancing Member must be deaf or anything else.

What is the status of a Cooperating Association when it is in arrears in its quota payments? This question was put to the committee early in January this year. It was the only instance where the committee declined to make a ruling, on the ground that there are no provisions in the bylaws covering this situation, and the answer must await remedial legislation.

This covers the first part of the Law Committee's report. Part II, dealing with suggested revisions of the bylaws will be submitted at a later time. This delay is to afford everyone a chance to turn in to the committee any amendments, or new laws, which they may wish to propose. Thank you.

Respectfully submitted,
G. Dewey Coats
Gordon L. Allen
Mervin D. Garretson

Dr. Burnes expressed his appreciation for the help given him by the Law Committee during the period between the Dallas and the Miami Conventions.

The Report of the Law Committee was accepted on the motion of Mr. Grif-fing, seconded by Miss Pauline Conwell.

There was some discussion, initiated by Mr. Mullins, on the advisability of suspending the provisions of Article 1, Sec. 1, of the bylaws to allow the seating of delinquent members. A motion to this effect was not accepted by President Burnes who said that for this convention he would accept the rulings of the Law Committee in this respect.

Mr. Sanderson asked whether a parliamentarian had been appointed, and Dr. Burnes replied that the Law Committee would assume the functions of a parliamentarian, and that he would be guided by their ruling in any matter in question.

Mr. Mullins asked for permission to resubmit his motion to suspend the provisions of Article 1, Sect. 1. President Burnes ruled this should be done when new business was in order.

Mr. Mullins asked for the floor to discuss the matter, but President Burnes ruled that we should adhere to the order of business, and that the next business

in order was the report of the Ways and Means Committee, of which Mr. Robert G. Sanderson was chairman. Mr. Sanderson delivered the following

REPORT OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE OF THE NAD

The original committee as appointed by President Burnes in Dallas, Texas, at the 1960 convention, included: David Wilson Jr., Chairman, Ohio; Dr. David Peikoff, Canada; Robert Horgen, Wisconsin; Herbert Schrieber, California; Robert G. Sanderson, Utah.

This committee brought forth the "Quota System" as the most immediate practical system of financing the NAD. The rest is history.

The substance of this report deals with the activities of the Ways and Means Committee between conventions.

At the conclusion of the 1960 convention, President Burnes requested the same committee to continue operating.

In the succeeding months, press of business forced Mr. Wilson to resign as chairman, and President Burnes appointed Robert G. Sanderson to succeed him.

As envisioned by the committee, its first objective was to develop a reliable and predictable income for the operation of the NAD.

Since the states, or Cooperating Member Associations, now compose the body of the NAD as a "federation," the NAD must of necessity draw its substance and nourishment from the states. Thus it became the primary purpose of the committee to attempt to assist each state in developing its own income, for obviously a state that is financially secure would not have difficulty in supporting its fair share of the NAD.

Immediately it became apparent that the committee was not large enough nor representative enough to develop its full potential.

So to the original committee was added the following: Don G. Pettingill, Idaho; Charles McNeilly, Florida; Frederick Schrieber, Washington, D. C.

The entire business of our committee was conducted by mail.

In addition to trying to develop Ways and Means of assisting state associations, the committee chairman also accepted responsibility for scheduling the visits of formal NAD speakers, when requested, to state association conventions. The following NAD representatives were sent: Dr. Peikoff to Colorado; Mrs. Baynes to Washington; Mr. Sanderson to Idaho; Edward Carney to Illinois; Mr. Pettingill to Nebraska; David Wilson to Oklahoma; Dr. Burnes to Texas; Mr. Garretson to Montana; Mr. Sanderson to Arizona; Mr. Allen to North Dakota.

A number of states did not acknowledge receipt of inquiries as to whether or not they wanted NAD speakers. Other states indicated they did not want a speaker, and others said that their own men could handle the NAD matter at their conventions.

We feel that each state did the best that it could; some of our representatives went home empty-handed, however, so it is clear that the state associations have not yet fully understood, nor accepted their responsibilities and fair share of the support of the NAD. There is still much work to be done, much "selling" of the new NAD to the very members who compose it.

The committee sent out "kits," or packets of material, to each state president in 1961 in an effort to encourage and assist the states in developing a source of revenue. In this kit were a number of ideas, proved and practical, for making money.

The response to the effort to help state associations through these kits fell far short of expectations. Out of about 40 kits sent out, three states made further inquiries; and four individual officers of state associations requested additional information or kits. To my knowledge, only two states, Montana and Idaho, used the ideas therein, and made some money but I do not know exactly how much they made. However, both of these states paid their quotas, and I happen to know that neither state boasts of being financially secure nor rich.

As chairman of this committee, I have personally tested most of these ideas presented in the kit; those ideas which I did not personally test, I know to be good from being involved in projects for the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce which made money. Therefore, I cannot emphasize too strongly that, IF PROPERLY HANDLED, AND AGGRESSIVELY PROMOTED, MOST OF THESE IDEAS COULD MAKE THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS FOR THE STATE ASSOCIATIONS.

This coming Friday, at NAD rally we will have a specific example of one of the projects I have promoted, so you will be able to see for yourselves the great possibilities inherent in it. The manufacturing company is going to a lot of trouble to bring its product here for you to see, so I urge you to consider it very carefully.

This committee has handled a surprising volume of mail, despite the fact that there seems to be a number of state association officers who dislike letter-writing. Of course, this is normal—very few people like to write letters; the same people would rather talk for hours than write for a minute. It is a very human failing.

Yet it is a rule of business that all correspondence must be handled promptly. No business could operate very long without mail. Whether you Representatives realize it or not, a state association, to be successful and respected, must operate like a business. You people who run for office, or accept office in your state associations, should be ready to accept the responsibilities and sacrifices of time that go with those offices. It is only when you do so in an outstanding manner that you will enjoy the respect

and admiration of your fellow deaf people.

By actual count, I have mailed 250 plus pieces of mail for the committee—and this is *in addition* to my work as a state president. Therefore, you may take the message back to your state members that "The NAD officers are NOT a bunch of loafers—they work very hard indeed for the deaf."

In making this report I wish to mention that I received much encouragement from Dr. Burnes, who guided me past the normal pitfalls waiting for the inexperienced; and from the other members of the committee who contributed constructive comments and helpful ideas.

I have tried to stimulate original and creative thinking in an attack on many of the financial problems confronting us, with especial regard to seeking new methods of financing our NAD: BUT REPEATEDLY WE REACH THE SAME CONCLUSION: IF THE STATES COMPOSE THE NAD, AND IF THEY WANT A HOME OFFICE, THEN THEY, AND ONLY THEY CAN SUPPORT THE NAD. The deaf everywhere must put self aside, and instead of asking for more from Mama and Daddy, and school and state and Uncle Sam, they must be ready to *give willingly*, and *give continuously* in partial repayment for the wonderful life they have here in America.

The way to give is through the NAD. Some of you may give generously to the United Funds, to the Community Chests, Red Cross, Red Feather, or whatever your community drives are called. Yet seldom the deaf, if ever, benefit from these rich funds. Why not give as generously to the NAD next time, and you know your money will be used to benefit the deaf?

The NAD is you. You are the NAD. It is up to you to make it strong and sturdy, capable of upholding the rights and welfare of the deaf everywhere—or you can let it slip into impotency and decay, and with it will go your only national voice which you control—which you deaf, not hearing people—control.

Think it over,

Robert G. Sanderson

The Report of the Ways and Means Committee was accepted on the motion of Dr. Anthony Hajna, seconded by Mr. Walls.

President Burnes then called upon Mr. W. T. Griffing to read the

NAD-AHS LIAISON COMMITTEE REPORT

Soon after the Dallas convention President Byron B. Burnes asked me to serve as chairman of the NAD Liaison Committee which was to arrange for a meeting with the one representing the American Hearing Society. For my helpers I selected Dr. William J. McClure, Tom Fishler, Max Freidman, Gerald Adler, Col. Harvey Gremillion and Leonard Warshawsky. Later, Richard

Phillips was added because he lives in Washington which places him on the "ground floor," in a position to deal directly and immediately with Mr. Crayton Walker of the AHS.

An effort has been made to bring the two committees together, in Washington, on a grant from the OVR. To this date the meeting is still in a project stage, with a possibility that one can be arranged for October. A spring conference fell through for several reasons, all of them dealing with finances.

The purpose of this meeting, if brought to pass, is an attempt to ease out of the picture many of the misunderstandings that exist between the members of the NAD and those of the AHS. Dr. Edna Levine, chairman of the AHS committee, and Mr. Crayton Walker have been both helpful and cooperative.

If it is the wish of the members of the NAD that this project be extended until the meeting is accomplished, I believe the committee members will agree to continue to serve. Certainly the goal, a mutually satisfactory understanding of the aims and inner workings of the NAD and the AHS, is worthy of continued support.

I thank my members for their help and all of you for the privilege of serving the Association.

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. Griffing, Chairman

Mr. Mullins asked for a more detailed explanation of the application for OVR funds to finance a meeting between the Liaison Committees of the NAD and the AHS. Mr. Griffing obliged.

The Report of the Liaison Committee was accepted without opposition.

Mr. Marvin Garretson was called upon to report on his activities in seeking to establish Junior NAD organizations among pupils in schools for the deaf. Mr. Garretson gave the following information in his report.

THE JUNIOR NAD

The first Junior NAD in history has started, with a firm nucleus of 300-plus members, the young organization struggled out of the planning stage during the second half of the 1961-62 school year. While only six schools have managed to get organized at this time, we have received word from other schools that they will make provisions in their fall schedules for Junior NAD meetings. Our goal is 2,000 young lads and lassies who will develop into potential civic-minded and mature citizens of our country, and who will be future leaders in their community.

The Missouri School was the first to send in its membership roster, closely followed by South Dakota and Montana. The other three schools, with much larger memberships, took some time to get going. Riverside of California boasts the largest membership roll, with 124 members, keeping the two busy sponsors on the run.

With 307 members at this printing, each paying 50c for this school year, the

young organization starts with a national treasury of \$153.50, which will be somewhat depleted by the time printing and mailing costs of the BULLETIN are paid. Financial reports will be made in each issue of the paper by the national treasurer, Vernon Hippe of Great Falls, Montana, who is also the veteran treasurer of the Great Falls Club of the Deaf and the Printing Crafts Bowling League.

A few of the Junior NAD chapters have added on local dues, so that they can provide for refreshments or snacks following their meetings. It is noted that some of the chapters have been meeting monthly, while others are meeting bi-monthly. Undoubtedly it is much easier for the smaller organizations to meet more frequently, so this is a policy we will leave up to each individual Junior NAD group.

We have great hopes for the future of this fledgling organization, and the results it will have on future graduates of our schools for the deaf.

Mr. Garretson also read the

JUNIOR NAD NATIONAL TREASURER'S FINANCIAL REPORT

January to June, 1962

Receipts

119—California, Riverside	\$ 59.50	
60—California, Berkeley	30.00	
55—Oklahoma	27.50	
25—Missouri	12.50	
22—Montana	11.00	
21—South Dakota	10.50	
302—Members	\$151.00	
6—Members	3.00	
308	\$154.00	\$154.00

Expenditures

Pettingill Printcraft for Jr. NAD Bulletin	80.00	
Consolidated Freight- ways for		
Printed Matter	3.89	
Postage, May 14	8.25	
Postage, May 23	.23	
Postage, June 15	.63	
	\$ 93.00	\$ 93.00

Net Cash Balance \$ 61.00

Recapitulation

Cash in bank	\$ 58.00
Cash on hand	3.00

\$ 61.00

Vernon Hippe, National Treasurer.

Mr. Garretson answered a great many questions from interested members, and distributed copies of an extremely newsy and well printed Junior NAD Bulletin containing 10 well-balanced pages.

Dr. Hajna asked Mr. Garretson for an estimate of the potential membership of the Junior NAD. Mr. Garretson estimated this as 2,000.

The report rendered by Mr. Garretson was accepted without opposition.

Mr. Jess M. Smith, as editor of the

official publication, THE SILENT WORKER, gave

EDITOR'S REPORT ON THE SILENT WORKER

1960-1962 Period

As editor of THE SILENT WORKER, I am not too sure just what kind of report is desired from me. On one hand, there could be a dry recital of facts and figures—a breakdown of circulation statistics, a comprehensive financial report, replete with adventures, the raptures, and the tears. I have decided to compromise all around and then try to field whatever questions may come my way.

In September, 1948, the National Association of the Deaf revived THE SILENT WORKER. Promotional efforts were such that the revival got off to a flying start. Circulation soon reached 4000 and continued at a high level for a few years. The subscription price was \$3.50 per year, and costs of printing were not too bad.

Then THE SILENT WORKER started bucking the waves. Before long the magazine was in grave danger of sinking. Costs began to soar while circulation dropped alarmingly. At the Cincinnati Convention in 1955, it seemed that the publication would have to cease because of the increasing debt. A committee was appointed, and after a report full of recommendations, it was decided to keep going. Two years later at the St. Louis Convention, there had been no improvement. THE SILENT WORKER owed several thousand dollars to the printers.

In the fall of 1957, the Tennessee School for the Deaf agreed to take over the printing of the magazine on a temporary basis with all work to be done outside school hours. This arrangement enabled the SW to pay off the printing debt owed in California and to keep going until the Dallas Convention in 1960. In the meantime, circulation had leveled off—during the three-year period 1957-1960 it remained at around 2500.

I went to Dallas to report that the SW would have to find another printer because the Tennessee School for the Deaf felt it was no longer in a position to continue publication. Again, there was a reprieve—a telegram was received while the convention was in progress indicating the Tennessee School's willingness to do the printing another year. In the meantime, the SW was just holding its own financially.

In February, 1961, I was informed that it would be wise to start looking around for another printer because the Tennessee School wished to terminate the arrangements with the completion of Volume 13 in August. After looking around locally, a SOS was dispatched to Mr. Don G. Pettingill of Pettingill Printcraft, Lewiston, Idaho. Mr. Pettingill had previously expressed interest in printing the magazine.

By the first of May, Mr. Pettingill and I had completed negotiations to the point that I could ask President Byron B. Burnes for permission to move the

printing of the SW to Idaho. It was advisable to make the transfer without skipping an issue, so I left Knoxville the first week of June 1961 for Lewiston.

In Lewiston I remained until the second week of August, helping to get the SW established there. There were quite a few wrinkles to be ironed out, chief of which was the addressing and mailing. We were forced to depend on a mailing service for addressograph work, and this has resulted in many delays in mailing out the SW—which has been further complicated by the geographical disadvantage in getting the magazine to readers.

Thanks to Mr. Pettingill, vast improvement of the magazine was possible—as to typography and other features. I would be remiss if I failed to mention at this point that it has been due to Mr. Pettingill's warm personal interest and untiring efforts—not to overlook his willingness to do the printing for such a low figure that he has hardly been able to break even on the deal—that the SW has continued to exist for the past year.

Alas! Just a few weeks ago Mr. Pettingill informed me that he was selling out and that I would have to find another printer. He is turning over his shop to the new owners August 1. In response to my plea, he has agreed to get out the July issue. That means I will have a little more time to look around. It is not going to be easy to find a printer willing to print the SW at a price we can afford to pay—and we cannot expect to get the work done for as low a figure as was possible at the Tennessee School for the Deaf and at Pettingill Printcraft. The SW has survived other crises, and I am highly optimistic that it will survive this one—with your help!

The SW strives to print what its readers want and to be truly "the national magazine for all the deaf." While the SW is the official organ of the National Association of the Deaf, the amount of space devoted to NAD activities is not too great. We have maintained the 32-page standard and have gone as high as 40 pages. There have been months when enough copy on hand would have made possible 48-page issues—if it had been financially possible. The SW has been fortunate to obtain some very good feature articles of late while continuing to print the usual columns and standby contributions.

The backbone of SW financing must come from subscriptions. The advertising revenue is very small, but there has been some improvement. The SW's share of Advancing Membership dues helps considerably. Perhaps there will be more discussion at this convention as to the role the SW should play in the new NAD setup. The arrangement with the Empire State Association of the Deaf over the past two years has not worked out too well, and it is unlikely that the agreement will be continued. It is quite a job to schedule installments of the ESAD News, and it is quite a job to keep the addresses up to date. The

ESAD, on the other hand, has not been pleased with the publication dates.

For the period between the Dallas convention and May 1961, financial matters were handled between the Home Office and Mr. Uriel C. Jones, who directed publication at the Tennessee School. My own financial report covers the one-year period from June, 1961, through May, 1960.

This is not a detailed report—so I am ready for questions, now and during this convention. I have enjoyed editing the SW and hope to continue—with your help!

Report on Receipts and Expenditures June 1961—May 1962

RECEIPTS

From Home Office—	
to JMS	\$1800.00
From Home Office—	
to DGP	6000.00
Total	<u>\$7800.00</u>

EXPENDITURES

Printing—to DGP	\$6500.00
Addressing Service	175.65
Mailing Service	222.13
Postage:	
Second Class Privileges	160.00
Editor's Allowance	30.00
Editor's Salary	600.00
Post Office Box Rent	24.00
Total	<u>\$7711.78</u>

Recapitulation

Receipts	\$7800.00
Expenditures	7711.78

Balance on hand \$ 88.22

Jess M. Smith, Editor

Dr. Burnes commented that he had learned from Jess Smith the futility of worry. Despite apparently unsurmountable odds publication of the official organ has continued.

A number of questions were put to Editor Smith, and it could be easily seen that it would be impossible to make of THE SILENT WORKER what each person wished it could be. The general feeling was that Editor Smith had struck a good balance in type of material presented.

In the absence of Business Manager Harry Jacobs President Burnes then read the

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE SILENT WORKER

Receipts

Balance reported	
June 24, 1960	\$ 838.35
Share of NAD membership collections	3,425.85
Subscriptions	12,498.59
Sale of single copies	204.50
Sale of bound volumes	337.57
Advertising	1,545.24
Contributions	4.00
Postage reimbursed	1.00
Total receipts	<u>\$18,855.10</u>

Expenditures

Printing	\$13,325.00
Stationery and office supplies	317.83
Rent	480.00
Office postage	637.34
Circulation Manager's expenses	824.00
Trophies	28.25
Sport editor's expenses	36.41
Share on purchase of typewriter	145.00
Shelving in office	110.43
Bound volumes	187.93
Refund on subscriptions	5.50
Advertising	55.00
Editor's expenses	1,100.00
Office petty cash	6.30

Total expenditures \$17,258.99

Recapitulation

Total receipts	\$18,855.10
Total expenditures	17,258.99

Balance on hand

6-15-62 \$ 1,596.11

Harry M. Jacobs,
Business Manager.

Dr. Hajna, seconded by Mr. Davies, moved that both reports be accepted. The motion passed.

Mr. Mullins asked whether it would be possible for the NAD to invest in a printing shop, and suggested that consideration thereto be given.

Dr. Burnes was called out of the meeting, and with First Vice President Jess M. Smith in the chair, Mr. G. Dewey Coats read the report of

THE MEMBERSHIP PROMOTION COMMITTEE

This will be a short report because, as will be explained presently, the new NAD setup as a federation posed new problems in membership promotion.

Before proceeding with this report, let us get a clear picture of the membership classifications. Perhaps many of you know that we now have two general classes of members, organization member and individual members. Organization members are members who are in the NAD as the result of their state association's membership in the federation. These members are called regular members. After the Dallas Convention, we could boast of about 9,500 regular members. On paper, that is. The exact number varies, depending on how many state associations are in good standing. Regular membership is the most popular way of becoming a NAD member because it cost least—currently only \$1.50 per year added to the state association dues.

The other type of membership is on a purely individual basis. Because the member advances to a higher classification with continued contributions, this type is known as Advancing Membership. Basic dues for this type is \$10 per year. For more rapid advancement to higher rank, contributions range from \$10 to as high as \$100 a year. Such contributions are credited as prepayment of annual dues for so many years ahead. When \$100 has been paid he becomes a

Contributing Member. Next higher in rank is the Sustaining Member, who has prepaid \$250 in dues. A \$500 contribution makes the Patron rank, and \$1,000 rates the Benefactor level, the highest rank.

Now, a word of explanation. Normally, only regular members would support the federation. This is the way it is in most organizations of hearing people. But the deaf community is a small one, and we have a long history of addiction to extremely low dues. This totally inadequate, and unrealistic financial support has plagued our clubs, state associations and the NAD ever since its founding. That is the reason the reorganization committee set up the Advancing Membership plan in addition to the regular membership. It would serve the two-fold purpose of providing a much needed source of steady income, and blaze a trail out of the low dues swamp. The Advancing Members are living proof that there are lots of deaf folks who are mature enough to pay dues like a hearing person, who asks, "How much can I give?"

How has it worked out? This story has to be told and retold at each convention: The NAD was broke, and THE SILENT WORKER was \$8,000 in the red back in 1955, when this type of membership was first tried out at \$1.00 per month. Through the years of reorganization into a federation, it was this small band of dedicated and steady contributors who kept the NAD alive, and THE SILENT WORKER coming off the press. Today, it is because of our Advancing Members that the quota payments is only \$1.50 per member instead of about \$3.00, or more. Let us see why this is so.

When the quotas are to be set, we first take the annual budget required to operate our Home Office. From this figure we deduct the total income of the NAD from Advancing Member's dues. This remainder is divided by the total number of members in the Cooperating Member Associations, which gives the per member cost. That is how the \$1.50 figure was arrived at during the Dallas Convention. The income from the Advancing Member's dues was about \$12,000 a year, nearly half the total annual budget.

With this picture clearly in mind, we realize that the small group of Advancing Members are performing a vital role in our NAD. We also can understand that more regular members—members of state associations would reduce the per member quota figure. Moreover, we see clearly that a boost in the number of Advancing Members will greatly reduce the quota cost per member, and of particular importance, will benefit our SILENT WORKER, for a fixed portion of the \$10 a year dues goes to our official publication. Now it can be asked, why has there been no effort to beef up these two categories of membership?

The answer is that without a budgeted amount for membership promotion, the only way to prod the member-

ship into making a steady growth is through the state associations, that is through grass roots efforts. Would the Cooperating Member Associations care to work with the NAD to boost their own membership, and also to recruit Advancing Members? The need for such help on the local level became the more urgent in the last two years. This was when the various associations were becoming accustomed to the quota system, and not a few were unhappy, to put it mildly. But the federation setup posed, and will remain a problem with us in this way: The new regular membership classification, which began two years ago, offers stiff competition to the Advancing Membership. Why enroll at \$10 a year when it is far easier and cheaper to just be a regular member? That is what complicated membership promotion. I felt that the state associations might be motivated into making a membership drive if properly approached.

So I drew up a plan for a contest among the associations in recruiting regular and Advancing Members, and proposing to offer a total of \$1,000 in prizes. But the Executive Board vetoed the prize money. As it turned out, perhaps that was a wise decision in view of the second year quota non-payment problem. So I now bring to you the question of how we can go about boosting our total membership. This is a vital question. We must grow, or we have no future. I recommend that as Representatives here, you tackle this problem, and agree on some solution, and be prepared to take the leadership back home. What is needed is a clear explanation of why more members will be beneficial to the associations. Too many of our rank and file, and even some of our leaders, have the mistaken idea that by keeping the membership as small as possible, they are keeping the quotas down. This short sighted policy can actually lead to a rise in the per member cost. More than anything else the state associations need to go all out to win members. Drifting along with a small membership can lead to future trouble.

Now a word about our staunchest members, the Georges. These are the Advancing Members who have proven their dedication by three continuous years or longer. They are the ones who get the job done when we say "Let George do it." The Georges are listed on the honor roll in *THE SILENT WORKER*. This is because there are so few of them. Out of between 9,000 and 10,000 members, only 300 or 400 have come forward and agreed to assume the role of responsible membership at \$10 or more a year. The Georges rate all the honors we can give them for doing so much to keep our NAD going for years, and saving our *SILENT WORKER*. Above all, their fine example has already led a number of state associations to raise their dues to \$5 per year.

I urge that all Georges wear their badges during the convention, and to register for the Georges luncheon at

noon Friday. Badges will be available at the registration desk beginning tomorrow. Be sure to register there for the luncheon. If you are not a George, just keep up your Advancing Membership and you will be on the honor roll in your third year, or pay enough now to get your three years dues in. If you are not an Advancing Member, a \$25 payment now will make you a George without waiting three years. Thank you.

Dr. Hajna suggested that duplicates of this report be prepared for the Representatives to take home and study, but Mr. Coates explained that this would not be possible in the time available.

Mr. Coates explained the significance of The Order of the Georges, which is an organization of individual Members who have given continuous support for a period of at least three consecutive years. He explained that anyone paying Advancing Membership dues in a single sum of at least \$25 would be considered a member of the Order.

On the motion of Mr. Garretson, seconded by Mr. Samuelson, the report was accepted without opposition.

Mr. Roy J. Stewart then read the

REPORT OF THE MOTION PICTURE COMMITTEE

Old Masters of the Sign Language

Fifty years ago the National Association of the Deaf raised the sum of \$5,000 for the purpose of filming lectures in the sign language of the deaf by deaf and hearing persons who were considered masters of the sign language at that time.

This was done and 14 films were secured. The master prints of these films have been placed in the Library of Congress for preservation purposes. Also a duplicate print of each film is in the Library of Congress for the same purpose. The master prints are to be used only to make copies known as duplicate prints. The duplicate prints now in the Library can be run through a projector at any time. It is not known how long a print can be preserved, but if properly cared for it can last for many years. The films in the Library are all 16mm. The original 35mm negatives from which the prints in the Library were made have deteriorated so badly they had to be destroyed.

Now let us delve a bit into the history of the first school for the deaf in this country. We quote from *the American Era* of March, 1962:

"April 15, 1962, marks the 145th anniversary of the opening of the first classes at American School for the Deaf, then known as the Connecticut Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. This occurred on April 15, 1817, on the site of 54 Prospect Street, Hartford, with seven pupils in attendance and 21 on the rolls.

This was the first permanent school for the deaf in the New World, as no attempts had been made to educate the deaf during the first 200 years of English settlement in North America, except for the sending of a few abroad for

study and the importation of a private teacher, as in the case of the children of Colonel Bolling of Virginia.

The genesis of the American School is fairly well known. Three men are responsible for the founding and early success of the School. Dr. Mason Fitch Cogswell of Hartford had a daughter, Alice, who lost her hearing from a fever when emerging from infancy. Knowing that medical resources could do nothing for her, Dr. Cogswell initiated efforts among Hartford and New England civic leaders that led to Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet going to England and France to learn to teach the deaf. From Paris he brought the third man destined to assure success of the little school—the deaf teacher, Laurent Clerc, who was the Abbe Sicard's chief assistant and thoroughly familiar with the theory and practice employed since the time of the Abbe de l'Epee in educating the French deaf."

The method of educating the deaf brought over by Laurent Clerc was the manual alphabet and the sign language which is today the pride and joy of the adult deaf of this country, and their medium of communicating at all gatherings. The deaf of America are interested in maintaining the dignity and clearness of the sign language by means of the films of old masters that the NAD has produced.

If today we had films of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet and Laurent Clerc showing them as they were in life, we would cherish those films. Unfortunately we do not have them. But we do have films of Dr. Edward Miner Gallaudet, Dr. Edward A. Fay, Dr. John B. Hotchkiss, Dr. Amos G. Draper, Dr. Thomas F. Fox, George W. Veditz, Robert P. McGregor and others of 50 years ago.

These films are not intended for show and amusement purposes. They can and should be used in a study of the sign language at its best. Practically all of the NAD films are outstanding as to the clearness and rendition of the signs, and the subjects are interesting. A list of films will be found on another page.

It is the expectation, and hope, of the National Association of the Deaf that educators of the deaf, and others interested in the progress of the deaf will be enabled by the use of these films to study the progress of the sign language and to note whether it is improving.

No. 1.—*The Lorna Doone Country of Devonshire, England*; by Dr. Edward M. Gallaudet, founder and first president of Gallaudet College (only college for the deaf in the world); original 35mm in 1910, reduced to 16mm in 1938. (400 feet.)

No. 2.—*Emperor Dom Pedro's Visit to Gallaudet College*; by Dr. Edward A. Fay, vice president of Gallaudet College and a leading educator of the deaf; original 35mm in 1913, reduced to 16mm in 1942. (150 feet.)

No. 3.—*Memories of Old Hartford*; by Dr. John B. Hotchkiss, member of

the faculty of Gallaudet College; original 35mm in 1913, reduced to 16mm in 1939. (400 feet.)

No. 4.—*Signing of the Charter of Gallaudet College*; by Dr. Amos G. Draper, professor of mathematics and secretary of the faculty of Gallaudet College; original 35mm in 1915, reduced to 16mm in 1936. (150 feet.)

No. 5.—*Lincoln's Gettysburg Address*; by Dr. Thomas Francis Fox, principal of the Fanwood School, New York, N. Y.; original 35mm in 1915, reduced to 16mm in 1940. (200 feet.)

No. 6.—*A Lay Sermon—The Universal Brotherhood of Man and Fatherhood of God*; by Mr. Robert P. McGregor, teacher in the Ohio School and a leader among the deaf for many years; original 35mm in 1913, reduced to 16mm in 1940. (400 feet.)

No. 7.—*Preservation of the Sign Language*; by Mr. George William Veditz, teacher in the Colorado School and a leader among the deaf for many years; original 35mm in 1913, reduced to 16mm in 1934. (400 feet.)

No. 8.—*The Death of Minnehaha*; by Mary Williamson Erd, teacher in the Michigan School and a master in the art of dramatic recital in the sign language; original 35mm in 1913, reduced to 16mm in 1938. (400 feet.)

No. 9.—*An Address at the Tomb of Garfield*; by Mr. Willis Hubbard, teacher in the Michigan School and a leader among the deaf; original 35mm in 1913, reduced to 16mm in 1939. (250 feet.)

No. 10.—*Discovery of Chloroform*; by Dr. George T. Dougherty, a leading chemist in the industrial world and a leader among the deaf; original 35mm in 1913, reduced to 16mm in 1942. (175 feet.)

No. 11.—*A Plea for a Statue of De l'Epee in America*; by Rev. Dr. James H. Cloud, teacher and missionary of the deaf for many years. Rev. Father McCarthy read the paper while Dr. Cloud delivered it in signs. (150 feet.)

No. 12.—*The Gallaudet Play*, a scene depicting an incident in the life of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, founder of the first permanent school for the deaf in America at Hartford, Conn. Characters—Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, H. D. Drake; Mrs. T. H. Gallaudet, Ruth Knox; Eddie Gallaudet, F. H. Hughes. Original 35mm in 1913, reduced to 16mm in 1941. (125 feet.)

No. 13.—*Yankee Doodle*, by W. E. Marshall, a humorous recital; original 35mm in 1920, reduced to 16mm in 1941. (150 feet.)

No. 14.—*Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf at Staunton, Va.*, in June, 1914. It shows nearly all who were superintendents of schools for the deaf in the United States at the time; original 35mm in 1914, reduced to 16mm in 1942.

NAD films not in the Library of Congress: *NAD Convention at Los Angeles*. About 350 ft. *World's Fair at New York*. About 350 ft. *The Clubmobile Presented to Red Cross During World War*

II. About 150 ft. The Wenger Brothers' Laboratory in Salt Lake City. About 200 ft. *The Laboratory of Anthony Hajna in Baltimore*. About 200 ft. Address by Dr. Tom L. Anderson. About 100 ft. Addresses by Dr. Byron B. Burnes and U. C. Jones. About 200 ft.

Mr. James H. Culver, Head of Motion Picture Section, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress, is in charge of our films in the Library. He reports that all of our films in his care are in good condition. He helped a little in getting the Captioned Film Division started. There is a possibility that the Captioned Films Division may wish to acquire a set of our NAD films at some time in the future.

The committee has a third set of films not in the Library of Congress. This is for current use in schools for the deaf and by organizations of the deaf. It is this set that needs to be placed in an air conditioned room. Gallaudet College has not yet arranged to have an air conditioned room in which to keep its own valuable films. We hope that when it does we will be allotted a small space for ours. Above films can be obtained by writing Roy J. Stewart, 1008 Park Road, N.W., Washington 10, D.C. There is a small charge of \$1 per reel for handling. Users pay mail and express charges both ways.

The committee has \$52 on hand for necessary expenses. There are four members of this committee who are experienced operators of cameras and projectors. They have the equipment and can do most any kind of film work the NAD may need to have done.

In closing it may be of interest to know, though not connected with this report, that when Dr. Alexander Graham Bell was in charge of the U. S. Census of the Deaf, in 1900, he dropped the word "Dumb" in reference to the deaf and schools for the deaf. That word has seldom, if ever, been used during the last 62 years.

This report has the approval of all members of the Moving Picture Committee:

Roy J. Stewart, Chairman
Henry J. Stegemerten
Edward W. Harmon
Leon Auerbach
Francis C. Higgins

This report was accepted with a standing vote of thanks for the long and devoted service of Mr. Stewart.

Mr. James Hester, of Kentucky, spoke of the efforts in Kentucky to educate parents and the general public as to the desirability of learning to use the language of signs.

Dr. Burnes explained the bicameral setup of the new NAD. During the meeting of the General Assembly anyone present has the privilege of the floor and of voting. During meetings of the Council of Representatives only accredited Representatives of Cooperating Member Associations may debate or vote. All actions of the General Assembly become official actions of the convention only

with the approval of the Council of Representatives. Dr. Burnes explained that all members of the Association present at a convention were welcome at meetings of the Council, but that they would be seated behind the Council to avoid confusion as to who was or was not a Council member. He further explained that all members of the NAD Executive Board were also Members of the Council with full privileges, and that Ex-President Dr. Marcus L. Kenner was also a Member of the Council with privilege of the floor, but not to vote.

After a few announcements by members of the Local Convention Committee the General Assembly was recessed until Thursday morning on the motion of Mr. Allen, seconded by Mr. Mullins. The Tuesday sessions of the convention were to be sessions of the Council of Representatives.

Immediately following the meeting those taking part in the post-convention Caribbean Tour met with Tour Director Burnes and agents of the travel bureau. Those interested in financial matters converged on the Treasurer's suite where questions were answered to the satisfaction of all concerned.

In the evening there was a reception in the Olympus Room of the Hotel Everglades, with members of the NAD Executive Board and of the Local Convention Committee in the receiving line. Many new arrivals not yet registered wished to attend so the membership and registration desks remained open throughout the reception.

Tuesday, July 3

Registration took place throughout the day.

9:00 a.m. First Business Session of the Council of Representatives.

The meeting was called to order by President Burnes.

Chairman Loel Schreiber of the Committee on Resolutions announced as the other members of the committee Dr. Anthony Hajna (Ind.), Claude Samuelson (N.Y.), Charles McNeilly (Fla.) and Francis Crowe (Minn.) and asked that all who had resolutions to submit do so to any member of the committee.

Mrs. Allen announced plans for the luncheon of The Order of the Georges for Friday noon.

Dorothea Sue Scott announced that the Phi Kappa Zeta Sorority (formerly the OWLS) would have a luncheon meeting Thursday noon in the Fiesta Room of the Everglades Hotel.

Dr. Burnes once more explained the function of the Council of Representatives as the policy making body of the convention and of the Association.

A roll call revealed the presence of 47 Members of the Council of Representatives, of which one was a non-voting member.

Responding to the roll call were the following accredited Representatives of Cooperating Member Associations: Sam Rittenberg, Alabama; Mrs. G. Dewey Coats, Arkansas; Harold Ramger, Loel Schreiber, Joanne Kovach, and Caroline Burnes, California; Fred Schreiber, Dis-

trict of Columbia; Charles McNeilly, Jr., Florida; Jeff Scott, Georgia; Leonard Warshawsky, Illinois; Dr. Anthony J. Hajna, Indiana; Dale Van Hemert, Iowa; Pauline Conwell, Kansas; James Hester, Kentucky; Charles Heinen, Louisiana; August P. Herdtfelder, Maryland; Robert Davies and Mrs. Robert Davies, Michigan; Francis Crowe and Howard Johnson, Minnesota; Edward C. Carney, Missouri; Richard Mullins, Montana; George Propp, Nebraska; Claude H. Samuelson and Armondo Giansanti, New York; John Crutchfield, North Carolina; Rolf Harmsen, North Dakota; David W. Wilson, Jr., and Robert O. Lankenau, Ohio; W. T. Griffing, Oklahoma; Leonard Ortmann, South Dakota; Wallace Norwood, Tennessee; Rudolph Gamblin and Allan Bubeck, Jr., Texas; Robert G. Sanderson, Utah; Fred Yates, Virginia; Howard Davis and Robert L. Pagel, Wisconsin. Other members of the Council answering the roll were Byron B. Burnes, president; Jess M. Smith, first vice president; George Dewey Coats, second vice president; Robert M. Greenmun, secretary-treasurer; Gordon L. Allen, member of the board; Marvin D. Garretson, member of the board; and Mrs. Edna H. Baynes, member of the board. Dr. Marcus L. Kenner also answered as a non-voting member of the Council with the privilege of the floor. Robert Sanderson and W. T. Griffing, while members of the board served as the official Representatives of their state associations.

Mr. Ramger discussed the California situation. He said that the California Association reported 1200 members at Dallas, whereas it actually at the time had but 726. He explained that on the basis of the faulty report California had been assigned, and had selected, four delegates to the convention, all of whom were present, and he asked that the legality of this be clarified in order that there might be no later question.

Dr. Burnes explained how number of Representatives had been assigned to Cooperating Member Associations on the basis of membership reported at the Dallas Convention.

Mr. Coats, seconded by Mr. Crowe, moved that all Representatives certified to the convention be seated.

Mr. Mullins moved to amend to suspend all sections of the bylaws dealing with qualifications for Representatives. Dr. Burnes, after consultation and advice of the Law Committee did not accept a second, and Mr. Mullins voluntarily withdrew his motion.

Mr. Coats' motion elicited a great deal of discussion, and several amendments were proposed, all of which failed of passage.

On the motion of Mr. Ramger, seconded by Mr. Scott, a vote was taken on Mr. Coats' motion, and the motion carried.

The preliminary Report of the Law Committee was presented by Mr. Coats. Each suggested amendment or revision was read and seconded, but not debated, although minor changes in word-

ing which did not change the intent were permitted. Since the report was accepted in its entirety at the Friday meeting after each of its component parts was acted on it will not be reproduced here. The complete report, as accepted, will be found under Friday's proceedings.

Mr. Schreiber asked that the preliminary report be reproduced for distribution to and consideration by all Representatives, and it was agreed that this would be done.

Dr. Burnes explained the difficulty of conducting a meeting when so many individual members requested the floor. He asked that any member desiring recognition retain his place until recognized and called to the floor. Dr. Burnes expressed a wish to be fair to all, and to give each person present who wished it the privilege of the floor, but felt that an equal amount of time should be allotted both to the pros and the cons of any subject under discussion.

Mr. Fred Schreiber gave an account of efforts made to give fair consideration on the basis of ability to deaf applicants for Civil Service positions. He maintained that in many cases the written examinations required of such applicants did not give a fair indication of ability to perform the tasks involved, and gave a number of specific examples. He told of efforts to change requirements and qualifications for applicants that worked to the disadvantage of deaf applicants otherwise qualified to perform the tasks associated with the position for which they applied. Some progress has been made in this field and a great deal more is possible.

Mr. Schreiber's talk resulted in a great deal of discussion by many who were personally experienced in inequalities of this nature. Among these were Mr. Davies, who told of the honor accorded a retiring deaf mailman and the refusal of the postmaster to consider other deaf applicants for the same job. Mr. Sanderson brought out the fact that many companies with government contracts were required by law not to discriminate in employment on the basis of race, creed, or color, but that no mention was made of handicaps, and that such a non-discriminatory clause should be sought. Dr. Hajna said that because of the fact that an administrator could take any of the three top men from a Civil Service eligibility list that frequently a deaf man who was at the top of the list might be passed over in favor of a hearing person with a lower rating. Dr. Hajna said that it was sometimes easier for the deaf man to compete for state merit system positions, as in many cases the state administrator was required by law to take the top man on the eligibility list.

Miss Arlene Weber, who was in charge of arrangements, announced that the noon luncheon of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association would be held in the Banyan Room of the Hotel Everglades.

The meeting of the Council of Representatives was recessed by President Burnes at 11:30 a.m., with instructions

to be back promptly at 2:00.

GCAA Luncheon

During the noon recess an enjoyable luncheon was partaken of by Gallaudet alumni and friends. This luncheon was open to anyone who desired to attend. Dr. Boyce Williams presided as toastmaster and a brief program of interest and humor was presented.

2:00 p.m. Second business session of the Council of Representatives.

President Burnes called the meeting to order.

Mr. Sasser announced the arrangements for the Moonlight Cruise.

Dr. Burnes asked that all of those taking the Caribbean Cruise meet with him in the Banyan Room at 4:00.

Mr. Ramger asked Dr. Burnes to detail what expanded services could be expected from the greatly expanded NAD. Dr. Burnes asked that he be given time to make a well considered reply to this question.

Mrs. Burnes moved that a committee on Civil Service, with Fred Schreiber as chairman, be appointed. The motion was seconded by Mr. Herdtfelder. Mr. Mullins asked that the motion be phrased to include a chairman and four additional members. This re-phrasing was accepted by Mrs. Burnes and Mr. Herdtfelder. Voting was on the motion of Miss Kovach, seconded by Mr. Giansanti, and the motion passed.

Mr. Schreiber, seconded by Mr. Giansanti, moved that the Council of Representatives approve without exception all of the actions of the General Assembly on the previous day. After a reading of the minutes of the General Assembly by Secretary Greenmun the motion was passed.

Mr. Mullins moved that the NAD go on record as favoring an extra \$600 Federal Income Tax exemption for multiple handicapped deaf adults. The motion received no second.

Dr. Hajna, seconded by Mr. Giansanti, moved that a more complete explanation of the membership setup be printed and given wide distribution. This evolved into a discussion of various ways in which the Ways and Means Committee could better inform the membership of various aspects of NAD policy and activities. On the motion of Mr. Carney, seconded by Mr. Schreiber, Dr. Hajna's motion carried.

Mr. Sanderson remarked that it would be impossible for the Ways and Means Committee to supply the material called for in Dr. Hajna's motion before the close of the convention. Dr. Hajna suggested that three months would be adequate time.

Mr. Gamblin, seconded by Mr. Bubeck, moved that petitions be prepared to urge the advancement of the Captioned Films program.

Mr. Schreiber, seconded by Dr. Hajna, moved to amend the motion to appoint a committee to work out ways in which to advance the program. Voting on the amendment was on the motion of Mrs. Burnes, seconded by Mr.

Carney, and the amendment passed. The motion as amended was put to vote on the motion of Mr. Griffing, seconded by Mr. Garretson, and the motion, as amended, passed.

Mr. Carney, seconded by Mr. Garretson, moved that the Junior NAD program be coordinated with programs to be initiated by Cooperating Member Associations within their own states. This motion evoked a great deal of discussion by various Representatives who told of how interest in the state associations is encouraged in young graduates and students in state schools for the deaf.

Mr. Mullins, seconded by Mr. Scott, moved that action on this motion be indefinitely postponed. The motion to postpone indefinitely passed.

Mr. Propp, seconded by Mr. Davies, moved that the NAD investigate the possibility of obtaining bonds for state association officers through the NAD as a central agency. There was a great deal of discussion, and although it was pointed out that any savings effected would be negligible, if any, the motion carried when put to vote on the motion of Mr. Carney, seconded by Mr. Hester.

Mr. Sanderson, seconded by Mr. McNeilly, moved that the Ways and Means Committee be expanded to include its present membership and also one member from each Cooperating Member Association.

Mr. Wilson, in support of the motion, spoke of the vital importance of close liaison with Cooperating Member Associations to realize our full potential. Voting was on the motion of Mr. Norwood, seconded by Mr. Samuelson, and the motion to expand the Ways and Means Committee passed.

Mr. Mullins asked about the possibility of standardized forms for the reporting of financial matters, and was informed by Mr. Williams that this would form part of the report of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Coats, seconded by Mr. Johnson, moved that the President of the Association be empowered to work out compromises with Cooperating Member Associations on payment of quotas for the 1960-1962 period. It was pointed out that much confusion existed during this period because of misunderstandings and mis-reporting of total membership by many associations.

Voting was on the motion of Mr. Schreiber, seconded by Mr. Hester, and Mr. Coat's motion carried.

Chairman Sanderson of the Ways and Means Committee said that the committee, in the preparation of the budget and the quotas for the next two-year period would work on the basis of the membership reported to this convention.

Mr. Smith remarked that it would be difficult without some criteria in the by-laws, for the Ways and Means Committee to reconcile total membership to resident membership.

Mr. Ramger, seconded by Mr. Hester, moved that all NAD invested funds be converted to mutual fund

shares.

Mr. Wilson moved to the point of order that this was the proper concern of the Ways and Means Committee.

On the motion of Mr. Mullins, seconded by Mr. Lankenau, this matter was referred to the Ways and Means Committee for consideration.

Mr. Carney, seconded by Mr. Mullins, moved that a detailed biennial financial report of each officer's expenses be sent to each Cooperating Member Association. This evoked a great deal of discussion, especially as to interval of report and medium by which report was to be made.

Mrs. Burnes, seconded by Mr. Propp, moved to amend the motion to require monthly reports in the official publication. Voting was on the motion of Miss Kovach, seconded by Miss Conwell, and the amendment failed to carry.

After further discussion a motion to refer the matter to a committee for report to the next session was offered by Dr. Hajna, seconded by Mr. Hester and after a vote on the motion of Mr. Samuelson, seconded by Mr. Schreiber, passed.

Dr. Burnes reminded those present that there were several points in his President's Address that should be well considered. Among these were the possibility of establishing a Council of Organizations of and for the Deaf, and the selection of a site for the 1964 convention. He also reminded them that under our present bylaws elections of officers are held quadrennially, but that two Board Members are elected at each biennial convention to maintain a total of six.

Mr. McNeilly, the entertainment chairman for the Local Convention Committee, announced arrangements for the special events of the next day, which included a golf tournament, sightseeing and other attractions.

Mr. Sanderson, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, named the other members of that committee: Harold Ramger (Cal.), Robert Lankenau (Ohio), Fred C. Schreiber (D.C.), Robert L. Pagel (Wis.) and David W. Wilson (Ohio), and asked that suggestions for consideration by the committee be given to any of the members.

President Burnes recessed the Council of Representatives at 4:25 p.m. with instructions to report back promptly at 9:00 a.m. Friday, July 6.

Moonlight Cruise

In the evening a moonlight cruise was enjoyed. Two boats, the "Dreamboat" and the "Dolly Madison," took conventioners on a four-hour cruise in and around Biscayne Bay. Beautiful views of the Miami and Miami Beach waterfronts, with the huge luxury hotels splendorously lighted were enjoyed as the boats cruised slowly from one point of interest to another. Singing and dancing and the best of good spirits made the time pass quickly, and it seemed we had hardly left the dock before we were once more tying up and on our way

back to the hotel for a night of well-earned rest.

Wednesday, July 4

There were no business sessions on this day, although most committees met to work on their various assignments.

Special events were a golf tournament, a sightseeing tour, a Luau at the famed Hialeah race track, a night at the dog races with a special NAD event in the 8th race at the Biscayne Kennel Club track, and a night club tour. Diversions were planned to suit every taste. Many of the conventioners preferred to seek entertainment on their own, and the beaches and other famed Miami attractions all drew their share of NAD members out for fun and profit.

Thursday, July 5

All day registration.

9:00 a.m. Meeting of the General Assembly

The meeting was called to order by President Burnes.

Invocation was given by Father Sweeney.

President Burnes announced the appointment of Douglas Cumbie and Jay Wilson as sergeants-at-arms.

President Burnes announced he was ready to give his address on the expanded services that might be expected from an expanded NAD.

Mr. Coats, seconded by Mr. Crowe, moved that this talk be postponed until such time as we were not under such intense pressure of business. Carried without opposition.

Mr. Coats, as chairman of the Law Committee, read a further amendment, that the Article XVIII concerning the provision for full-time officers be extended through 1964. This was seconded by Mr. Sweezo.

Mr. Herdtfelder, who had represented the NAD at the White House Conference on the Aged, described the survey of homes for the aged and infirm deaf which he had made as his contribution to the work of the committee. He suggested that anyone interested in this problem could obtain much information from Senator McNamara.

Dr. Burnes introduced some additional distinguished visitors. Among them were Mr. Frank Sullivan and Mr. Leonard Warshawsky of the NFSD Home Office staff, Mr. Alexander Fleischman, president of the AAAA and of the National Congress of Jewish Deaf, Dr. Boyce R. Williams of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, and Mr. Malcolm Norwood, of the U. S. Office of Education, Captioned Films Division. Mr. Norwood spoke briefly on the present and future status of the Captioned Film Program and mentioned that bills were now before Congress to appropriate additional funds for the program.

Mr. Fred Schreiber was given the floor to tell of plans for the International Games of the Deaf, to be held in Washington, D.C., in the summer of 1965. Mr. Schreiber announced to the Assembly that he was privileged to give,

for the first time anywhere, the dates for these games, which are to be held from June 27 to July 3. Mr. Schreiber's talk was so significant that we are giving it in full:

I am here just now on behalf of the U. S. International Games for the Deaf Committee of the AAAD. As most of you know the Xth IGD will be held in Washington, D.C., in the summer of 1965, and it is my privilege today to let you know—to let the NAD be the first organization to have the official dates for these games.

It might seem strange that the committee chose this time and place for the announcement. But the choice was deliberate.

When our American athletes and tourists went to Europe in 1957 and 1961 the deaf in Europe were much impressed. Our athletes were good—not wonderful but good. More impressive to the people there was the fact that we manage our own affairs, our own way. We are much freer than they are. We can do much more than they can and this is true in large part because of the NAD. The NAD has fought long and hard to keep us free to save our sign language and our right to run our own affairs without others telling us what to do or how to do it.

So it is only fitting that the dates of this great event, which will be the only chance most of us will ever have to meet the deaf of Europe—to compare the differences between the way we live and the way they live and truly appreciate America should be here at the convention of the Association that has done so much to see we are free.

I am proud to tell you the Xth International Games for the Deaf will be held from June 27-July 3, 1965, and I hope to see you all there.

Thank you.

Fred Schreiber

Dr. Burnes then introduced some additional distinguished guests, Dr. Leonard M. Elstad, Dr. William McClure, and Mr. Roy Stelle, all here as representatives of organizations interested in the deaf to explore with us the possibility of organizing a council of such organizations for mutual consultation and endeavor.

Mr. Sanderson gave the report of the Ways and Means Committee. This was read section by section, with each section explained, and questions permitted, but no debate permitted as report was to be considered in its entirety later in the program. Mr. Wilson then read the projected budget. Report and budget will be reported at their proper place in the proceedings.

Mr. Coats gave details of the luncheon planned for members of The Order of the Georges.

Mrs. Schreiber asked that all resolutions be submitted to her committee some time that day so as to be included in the report of the committee to be given on Friday.

Mr. Friedman asked that the projected budget be reproduced for distribution to

members of the convention for their better consideration, and Mr. Wilson said that he would try to have this done.

Mr. Fleischman was given the floor for a few remarks as it was necessary for him to leave before debate on the matter of organizing a Council of Organizations of and for the Deaf. He urged greater unity among all working with and for the deaf.

Chairman Sasser of the Local Committee made a few announcements concerning coming events.

Mr. Roy J. Stewart urged upon the assemblage the vital importance of giving full support to the official publication, *THE SILENT WORKER*.

The meeting was recessed by the President at 12:15 with a reminder to report back promptly for important discussions at 1:30 p.m.

There was a noon luncheon of the members of the Phi Kappa Zeta Sorority Alumnae.

1:30 p.m. **General Assembly.**

Dr. Burnes announced the members of the Credentials Committee, as follows: Rudolph Gamblin (Tex.), Chairman; Dr. Anthony A. Hajna (Ind.); Dale Van Hemert (Ia.); Mrs. Pauline Hicks (Fla.); George Propp (Neb.).

Dr. Burnes asked if it were appropriate to discuss at this time the formation of a Council of Organizations of and for the Deaf.

Mr. Greenmun, seconded by Mrs. Armstrong, moved that the NAD explore the possibility of forming such a council and authorize the Executive Board to take whatever action might be indicated.

Mr. Carney, seconded by Mr. Propp, moved to amend that the NAD take the active part in the formation of any such council. This amendment passed.

There was a lengthy discussion of this motion, and representatives of many different organizations, among them Dr. Elstad, Dr. McClure, Mr. Stelle, Dr. Boyce Williams, Mr. Sullivan, and many of the individual members of the convention took part. Voting was on the motion of Mr. Friedman, seconded by Mr. Norwood, and Mr. Greenmun's motion, as amended, passed.

The complete report of the Ways and Means Committee was brought up for action. The report, as presented, is printed below. Disposition of each item in the report follows.

REPORT OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

The following are the recommendations made by the Ways and Means Committee:

1. We recommend that a folio be prepared to be sent to at least three different responsible persons associated with Cooperating Member Associations; and that this folio include specific materials that will explain the NAD, its purposes, aims and objectives; and that it also include, from time to time as they are developed, various guidelines covering problems common to all state associations; and we further suggest that

each state publish in its state paper as much of the materials as practicable.

2. We recommend that, in the light of what we feel are inadequate returns from our invested funds, a responsible committee be appointed to investigate, and to get proposals from reputable brokers or investment firms which would give us a fair comparison of the possibilities in such reinvestment; and that this committee be a subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee; and that this committee promptly submit its proposals to the executive board.

It is further recommended that the subcommittee be selected by the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee with the consent of the president, officers and executive board.

3. Itemized reports are to be made in the official publication by the Home Office on the financial dealings of the NAD, and each report, at monthly intervals, shall include:

(To be set up by Mr. D. W. Wilson, Jr. Auditor, to conform the recommendations of the Ways and Means Committee)

(a) All salaries and traveling expenses to be itemized in full monthly.

(b) All expenditures of \$50.00 or more to be itemized.

(c) All payments to individuals who are NAD members to be itemized in full.

(d) All contributions of \$25.00 or more are to be acknowledged in detail.

4. We recommend that each Cooperating Member Association executive boards be encouraged to nominate those individuals from their own states whom they feel are qualified to hold office in the NAD, and that the names of those individuals and the office for which they are candidates be submitted to the Home Office of the NAD at least three months prior to each convention for transmission to the convention nominating committee.

5. We recommend that Cooperating Member Associations reexamine their dues structure with the idea of rendering better service to their members and meeting their quota obligations.

6. As an alternative to Robert Horgen's proposal, we recommend the following:

That we establish a branch office of the NAD, staffed by a liaison officer, in Washington, D. C., with the specific purpose of working with U. S. government agencies interested in the educational, vocational, and social rehabilitation problems of the deaf;

That the liaison officer be a professionally qualified man acceptable to the executive board of the NAD and to the agency or agencies with whom dealing;

That the NAD Executive Board outline areas of operations, or a program in broad principle, and leave the implementation of that program to the liaison officer.—Robert G. Sanderson, Chairman, Harold Ramger, Robert Lankeau, Frederick C. Schreiber, Robert L. Pagel, D. W. Wilson, Jr., Charles McNeilly

BUDGET FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD
May 1, 1962, through April 30, 1964

Expenditures

	Actual 40-30-62	BUDGET As Requested	As Recommended
Executive Salaries (2) -----	\$4,400.00	\$10,000.00	\$ 4,800.00
Office Salaries -----	9,744.43	16,750.00	16,800.00
Payroll Taxes -----	428.32	540.00	1,080.00
Rent -----	2,783.00	1,518.00	3,036.00
Printing -----	506.50	360.00	1,500.00
Office Supplies -----	608.33	350.00	600.00
Postage -----	519.50	460.00	500.00
Advertising -----	88.88	40.00	100.00
Telephone & Telegraph -----	236.19	125.00	250.00
Insurance -----	45.00	81.00	50.00
Professional Services -----	550.00	300.00	600.00
Travel Expense -----	2,062.95	1,500.00	2,000.00
Silent Worker Subscription Expense -----	2,960.65	2,880.00	6,000.00
Committee Expense -----	101.20	200.00	1,000.00
Miscellaneous (see note below) -----	691.62	830.00	200.00
Total Expenditures -----	25,726.57	25,934.00	38,516.00
Income			
Advancing Memberships -----	12,204.75	7,200.00	20,000.00
Contributions -----	1,330.47	3,000.00	4,000.00
Affiliation Fees -----	465.00	-	-
Publications -----	276.68	230.00	-
Discounts -----	4.61	-	-
Miscellaneous -----	98.90	50.00	-
Total from NAD sources -----	14,380.41	10,480.00	24,000.00
Dividends & Interest -----	2,694.68	1,540.00	2,700.00
Convention Receipts -----	1,580.08	-	-
Total -----	4,274.76	1,540.00	2,700.00
State Quota Contributions -----	10,255.00	13,914.00	22,407.00
Total Income -----	28,910.17	25,934.00	49,107.00
Surplus -----	3,183.60	0.00	10,591.00

N. B. Miscellaneous Expense to be composed of Freight, Dues and Subscriptions, Repairs to Office Equipment, NAD Convention Expense, NSF Checks, etc.

Respectfully Submitted,

D. W. Wilson, Jr., Auditor

Approved: Robert G. Sanderson, Chairman

(Cuts are to be proportionate all down the line to fit income.)

Following is the convention action taken on each recommendation of the Ways and Means Committee.

1. Seconded by Greenmun. Voting on motion of Coats, seconded by Loel Schreiber. Passed.

2. Seconded by Mr. Armstrong. Mr. Allen, seconded by Mr. Crowe, moved to amend to delete that section dealing with the authority of the finance committee to invest funds. This amendment has to effect of deleting the final sentence of the recommendation. The amendment passed, and the recommendation as amended also passed.

3. Seconded by Mr. Hester. Mr. Mullins, seconded by Mr. Davies, moved that the reports be published in our official publication. The amendment was adopted and the recommendation, as amended, passed.

4. Seconded by Samuelson. Passed.

5. Seconded by Hester. Passed.

6. Seconded by Mullins. Mr. Coats, seconded by Mr. McCall, moved that this recommendation be amended to the intent that the Association explore the possibility and the practicality of establishing such a branch office. There was a great deal of discussion on this. Voting on the amendment to the recommendation was on the motion of Mr. Scott,

Seconded by Mr. Sweezo. The amendment failed to carry. There was some further discussion of the manner in which such a branch office could be established. Voting on the recommendation to establish a Washington branch office of the NAD was on the motion of Mr. Hester, seconded by Mr. Samuelson, and the recommendation was adopted.

Mr. Greenmun moved that the projected budget be adopted as read.

Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Davies, moved that the budget be amended to provide \$6,000 for THE SILENT WORKER even if the anticipated amount did not accrue from advancing membership dues. There was much discussion of the projected amendment, but it was finally declared out of order, and the budget, as presented, was adopted on the motion to vote of Mr. Mullins, seconded by Mr. Hester.

Mr. Wilson explained that a budget merely set a goal that we hoped to attain, and that more or less than the amounts specified therein might be spent according to the availability of funds.

Dr. Burnes thanked the Ways and Means Committee for their services, and explained that even though an expanded committee was in the making,

we were not going to dispense with the services of the present members, and Mr. Sanderson was remaining as chairman.

Mr. Coats, seconded by Mr. Herdtfelder, moved that we freeze for THE SILENT WORKER the sum of \$6,000 from budgeted funds even though goals not be reached in their entirety. Voting was on the motion of Mr. Gamblin, seconded by Mr. Johnson, and the motion passed.

Mrs. Allen, seconded by Mr. Hajna, moved that the Treasurer's report be duplicated and distributed to all members attending the convention so that they might give it sound consideration before taking action thereon. The motion passed.

Dr. Hajna, seconded by Mr. Davies, moved that consideration be given in 1964 to separating the offices of Secretary and Treasurer. It was pointed out that this is always under consideration by the Law Committee and that if it appears to be practicable it will be recommended thereby. The motion failed to carry.

Mr. Rittenberg, seconded by Mrs. Schreiber, moved that letters be sent to the chairmen of the House and Senate committees considering the bills for increased appropriations for Captioned Films. Mr. Friedman suggested that instead of letters, telegrams of the night letter class be sent. This was acceptable to the authors of the motion, and the motion passed.

Mr. Greenmun promised to get the messages on the wires immediately after the close of the session, and this was done.

Mr. Sanderson urged a full and enthusiastic attendance at the Fun Night planned for Friday evening, and urging consideration as to whom might be the mystery man. He promised a good time for all.

Mrs. Allen made further announcement concerning the luncheon of The Order of the Georges.

The final meeting of the General Assembly was adjourned at 4:00 p.m.

Banquet and Floor Show

A cocktail hour was enjoyed on the mezzanine floor of the Hotel Everglades from 6:30 to 7:30 p.m.

The banquet, beginning at 7:30 p.m., was an enjoyable and well programmed affair. After a sumptuous feast, the after dinner program was in the hands of that master toastmaster, Ted Griffing, who has the ability to make every one feel at home and a participant in the festivities. Featured speaker was State Senator Verle A. Pope, the son of deaf parents, whose father at the age of 85 is still active and the printing instructor at the Florida School in St. Augustine.

During the post banquet talks President Burnes announced that the following persons had been awarded the highest honor that is given by the NAD, induction into the exclusive group of the Knights of the Flying Fingers. This is a group of persons who have rendered exceptional service to the deaf. Those

named were Robert G. Sanderson, David W. Wilson, Jr., Don Pettingill, Virginia Kenney, Ralph Neesam, Ralph Sasser, Edna Baynes, Roy J. Stewart, Caroline Burnes, Rosalind Greenmun, William J. McClure, Fred Sparks, Edward Tillinghast, Roy Stelle, John M. Wallace, Leonard M. Elstad, Judge Sherman Finesilver, Senator Verle A. Pope.

A professional floor show exceptionally well suited to a deaf audience rounded out the evening to climax one of the most successful and well acclaimed banquets of any NAD convention history.

Friday, July 6

Registration continued throughout the day.

9:00 a.m. Council of Representatives.

The meeting was called to order by President Burnes.

The invocation was given by the Rev. C. M. Russell (Baptist).

Secretary Greenmun read copies of telegrams sent to Rep. Adam Clayton Powell and Senator John Lister Hill in support of increased appropriations for the Captioned Films Program.

Mr. Allen, seconded by Mr. Crowe, moved that the Council of Representatives accept all of the actions taken by the last two sessions of the General Assembly except their approval of Section 6 of the Ways and Means Committee Report. There was considerable discussion of this motion, some wanting to reopen discussion of the disputed section and supporting the motion, others wanting to leave the matter closed and opposing the motion. Voting was on the motion of Mr. Mullins, seconded by Mr. Schreiber, and the motion carried by a vote of 27-17.

Mr. Sanderson, seconded by Mr. Davies, moved that Section 6 of the Ways and Means Committee Report be accepted as written. This motion, too, evoked a great deal of discussion, and the pros and cons explored the subject thoroughly. Voting on the motion was at the motion of Mrs. Burnes, seconded by Mr. Hester, and the motion carried by a large majority.

President Burnes then directed that we proceed to consider the report of the Law Committee.

Inasmuch as all projected revisions of the bylaws must be presented at least one day before consideration, all of the items in the Report of the Law Committee had been read and seconded in previous sessions of the convention. We reproduce below the full report as presented to the convention, and following the report we will detail the action taken on each item.

LAW REVISIONS PRESENTED BY THE LAW COMMITTEE

Page 8, Article I, Section 2: Add to paragraph a: Combination husband-wife dues shall be \$15 per year, or \$1.50 per month, which shall include only one free subscription to the official publication.

Page 13, Article III, Section 2: Change paragraph a to read: No person shall be eligible to hold office who

has not been for two full years immediately preceding his election an individual member in good standing as described in Article I, Section 2 of these bylaws. All officers of the Association must be thoroughly conversant and fluent with the American Sign Language of the deaf, lack of which shall be a disqualification for holding office.

Page 13, Article III, Section 2: Add to paragraph b: Whenever there is only one candidate to an office, the casting of the ballot of the Council of Representatives may be directed by a two-thirds vote.

Page 26, Article IX, Section 3: Rewrite paragraph a: No member who is in arrears whether from a two months nonpayment of individual dues, or as the result of his state association's being in arrears shall be permitted to vote or take part in the deliberations of this association.

Page 14, Article III, Section 6: Retain first sentence and eliminate all else.

Page 19, Article V, Section 2: Rewrite paragraph b: It shall have the power by a majority vote to fill any vacancies in office other than that of the president which may occur between conventions.

Page 9, Article I, Section 2: Rewrite paragraph a: **ADVANCING MEMBERS.** Any citizen of the United States of good repute who is in agreement with the aims and policies of the National Association of the Deaf may become an Advancing Member by paying the initiation fee of \$10.00, which shall be the first year's dues, and includes a subscription to the official publication. Thereafter, the dues may be paid at the same rate, or at the rate of \$1.00 per month if desired. Advancing Members who maintain their membership for three consecutive years or longer, shall be listed in the honor group called the Order of the Georges in recognition of a superior and responsible type of members who are making a special contribution to the strength and stability of the NAD.

Page 25, Article VII, Section 1: Insert the word "resident" before the word "member" in paragraph b, line 6.

Page 29, Section 1: substitute \$10.00 for \$20.00.

Page 25, Article VII, Section 1: Add new paragraph: **NONPAYMENT OF QUOTAS.** The annual quota payment of each Cooperating Member association, as determined by the Council of Representatives in a convention, shall be paid in full on or before the 30th day of April each year. Delinquent Cooperating Member Associations shall be in arrears after the following May 1st, which shall mean automatic suspension from all NAD membership privileges until the arrearage is paid. Representatives from delinquent associations shall not be seated in the Council of Representatives.

Page 12, Article II, Section 3: Add paragraph b: The home office shall prepare and mail to each elected Representative at least 30 days before the convention date, a briefing and general

instructions for their guidance, and include a copy of the bylaws.

Page 17, Article IV, Section 3: Add new paragraph a: He shall have the proceedings of each biennial convention published in its entirety in the official publication of the association.

Page 32, Article XVIII: Change to read 1962-1964.

Page 32, Article XVIII: Change to read 1962-64.

Action taken on Law Committee Report:

P. 8, Art. 1, Sec. 2 (seconded by Hester).

Motion to vote by Propp, seconded by Hester. Passed as written.

P. 13, Art. III, Sec. 2 (seconded by Ramger).

Motion to vote by Mullins, seconded by Samuelson. Passed as written.

P. 13, Art. III, Sec. 2 Add par. (seconded by Lankenau).

Motion to vote by Mrs. Burnes, seconded by Propp. Passed as written.

P. 26, Art. IX, Sec. 3 (seconded by Rittenberg).

There was much discussion on the phraseology of this proposed revision, which many found to be confusing, and on the motion of Mr. Herdtfelder, seconded by Mr. Davies, it was voted to refer this back to the committee for rephrasing and to report back to the afternoon session.

P. 14, Art. III, Sec. 6 (seconded by Johnson).

P. 19, Art. V, Sec. 2 (seconded by McNeilly).

Since these changes are tied together and one is not possible without the other they were considered together. Motion to vote was on the motion of Mr. Samuelson, seconded by Mr. Giansanti, and both revisions passed.

P. 9, Art. I, Sec. 2 (seconded by Bubeck).

There was a great deal of discussion on the wording of the revision, and the possible effect on "convention" members, but finally, on the motion to vote of Mr. Propp seconded by Mr. Von Hemmert the revision was accepted as written.

P. 25, Art. VII, Sec. 1 (seconded by Mullins).

This revision probably roused the greatest interest and amount of discussion of any that was proposed. Various alternatives were proposed, but it was realized that these alternatives were mostly of special application, and of benefit to only one or two Cooperating Members. The problem of Life Members in the determination of membership for quota purposes was pertinent to this and came in for much discussion. It was realized that the District of Columbia Association of the Deaf was a very special case and that in this case alone the revision might mean denial of representation. An amendment to make an exception in the case of the DCAD and allow it to declare all of its active members for the purpose of representation and in determination of its quota carried. Motion to vote on the amendment was by Mr. Allen, seconded by

Mr. Ramger, and the amendment passed.

Mr. Greenmun, seconded by Mr. Hester, moved for recess, and the meeting was recessed at 11:45 a.m. until 1:30 p.m. by President Burnes.

Order of the Georges Luncheon

The members of the Order of the Georges enjoyed a luncheon and an inspiring program chairmanned by G. Dewey Coats in the Banyan Room of the Hotel Everglades during the noon recess.

Final Session of Council of Representatives

The meeting was called to order at 1:30 p.m. by President Burnes.

Dr. Boyce R. Williams, Consultant, Deaf and Hard of Hearing, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington 25, D.C., took the floor for a few minutes to announce that those interested in publications dealing with the welfare of the deaf could obtain lists of such publications at his office, at the address above. He invited correspondence on matters dealing with rehabilitation problems of the deaf and hard of hearing.

Discussion continued on the amended revision to the bylaws requiring all Cooperating Member Associations with the exception of the District of Columbia Association to report only resident members.

Voting on the revision as amended was on the motion of Mr. Samuelson, seconded by Mrs. Burnes, and the revision was passed as amended.

Mr. Schreiber then took the floor to explain that the DCAD was interested only in giving adequate support to the NAD, and that this could be done by the membership as a whole without making any special provision for them in the way of representation or in determination of quota.

Mr. Allen, seconded by Mr. Schreiber, then moved that the District of Columbia clause of the revision just passed be rescinded. This passed with no opposition, and the revision was accepted as written.

P. 29, Sec. 1 (seconded by Carney). Passed without opposition.

P. 25, Art. VII, Sec. 1 *New par.* (seconded by Lankenau).

Voting on motion of Schreiber, seconded by Ortman. Passed.

P. 12, Art. II, Sec. 3 b (seconded by Davies).

Mrs. Burnes, seconded by Mrs. Conwell, moved that this be amended to read 90 days, instead of 30 days. The motion, as amended, passed.

P. 32, Art. XVIII (seconded by Sweezo).

Passed without opposition.

This completed consideration of the Report of the Law Committee.

Mr. Davies, seconded by Mr. Gambelin, moved that the entire report of the Law Committee, as amended, be accepted. The motion passed, with a standing vote of thanks to the Law Committee for their untiring effort.

The Report of the Committee on Resolutions was then taken up. Each item on the report was offered for discussion and vote, and the final report of the Committee on Resolutions was accepted on the motion of Mr. Crowe, seconded by Mr. Norwood. The report, presented by Mrs. Schreiber, is as follows:

REPORT OF THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

WHEREAS, the National Association of the Deaf, at its 26th Biennial Convention in Miami, Florida, July 1-7, 1962, desires to show its sincere appreciation in behalf of its individual members and state representatives,

BE IT RESOLVED that we go on record by expressing our thanks: 1. To Dr. Leonard M. Elstad, Dr. William McClure, Roy Stelle, John Wallace, J. R. Shinpaugh, Dr. Edward W. Tillinghast, and Fred L. Sparks, Jr., for demonstrating their continuing interest in the deaf by attending and for contributing to the success of deliberations with their addresses. 2. To Virginia Kenny for her article in Harper's Magazine, April, 1962, "A Better Way to Teach Deaf Children," which despite its controversial nature shed much enlightenment on the true value of the language of signs. 3. To Dr. Boyce R. Williams of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation and to Malcolm Norwood of the Captioned Films Program, for cheerfully complying with requests for information on the programs of their respective offices. 4. To the entire Ways and Means Committee which, under the direction of Robert G. Sanderson, labored to evolve a progressive and comprehensive program of action for the coming two years. 5. To Don G. Pettingill for printing THE SILENT WORKER in his Lewiston, Idaho, print shop at a great sacrifice of his own personal time and at a considerable saving to the National Association of the Deaf, with regrets that sale of the shop has made it necessary to terminate the arrangement. 6. To Congressman John Fogarty and Senator Clarebourne Pell, both of Rhode Island, and to Senator Edmund Muskie of Maine, for introducing new legislation in Congress to expand the Captioned Films Program, and for their interest in the needs of the deaf. 7. To Ralph Neesam for his efficient services as interpreter at various times during the convention. 8. To the Miami Local Committee, headed by Ralph Sasser, whose devoted work has made possible the accomplishment and enjoyment experienced by the 1962 convention participants, and to State Senator Verle A. Pope, Mayor Robert King High, Reverend Francis Gyle, Larry Mansfield of the Miami Convention Bureau, and others whose participation in the program was sincerely appreciated. 9. To St. Louis Jewish Employment and Vocational Service with appreciation and best wishes for successful continuation of their full-time vocational workshop for multiple-handicapped deaf adults, with a deaf

man as full-time counsellor, and similar appreciation to Geno M. Vescovi, Missouri vocational rehabilitation counsellor for the deaf, through whose efforts the workshop was established.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED 1. That the National Association of the Deaf shall adopt a simple, concise statement of purpose and constantly publicize this purpose. 2. That the executive officers of the Association work actively and aggressively toward removing the "normal hearing" requirement in many Civil Service positions now closed to the deaf. 3. That the Association consult officials of the Captioned Films Program about the possibility of having new prints, with sound, made from Roy J. Stewart's collection of historic films, for distribution through the Captioned Films office, and

WHEREAS the education of the deaf is a continuing responsibility and obligation of the National Association of the Deaf, and whereas the higher education of the deaf is the shining light that has elevated the status of the American deaf above that of the deaf people of the world in general, and is thus a proper concern of the Association, and whereas there is growing unrest and realization among deaf leaders of the deaf, the parents of deaf children and the professional friends of deaf people, therefore be it

RESOLVED by the National Association of the Deaf in convention assembled that grave doubt exists concerning the progress at Gallaudet College respecting admission standards, training of college teachers, salaries of teachers, the image projected concerning deaf persons and their sign language, we therefore urge the Board of Directors of Gallaudet College and the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare that these matters be reviewed by competent persons, including qualified deaf people, with a view to necessary corrective action and the provision of a sound base for the future of Gallaudet College and accordingly for the American deaf, and be it further resolved that the Chairman of the Gallaudet College Board of Directors and the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare be advised of this Association action in writing, and

WHEREAS the National Association of the Deaf feels that Cooperating Member Associations are in the best position to initiate action on the state level, be it hereby strongly resolved (1.) That each state send with its representative to the 1964 convention a 3' x 5' state flag for presentation to the Association, so that we may have an array of color to stimulate patriotism and pride at future conventions. (2.) That the state associations initiate studies of presently inadequate training programs in community public vocational schools and suggest appropriate modifications which may result in corrective action to meet the needs of deaf trainees in such public trade schools. (3.) That the state associations encourage their state school

superintendents to become active members of their state associations of the deaf, thereby maintaining close contact with the adult deaf and the state programs of such associations. (4.) That administrators of schools for the deaf be strongly urged by the National Association of the Deaf and its cooperating member associations to hire a larger percentage of qualified deaf teachers as compared to the total number of teachers on the school staffs. (5.) That senior deaf citizens be considered by state associations and state rehabilitation agencies as an untapped source of tutoring help for deaf applicants who are in need of intensive educational assistance not usually available from rehabilitation agencies themselves.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of these resolutions be spread in the minutes of the Association and published in its official organ, THE SILENT WORKER, copies of said official organ to be sent to appropriate parties.

Respectfully,
Mrs. Loel Francis Schreiber,
Chairman
Dr. Anthony Hajna
Claude Samuelson
Charles McNeilly, Jr.
Francis Crowe

Mr. August Herdtfelder requested that a resolution that he had prepared and which had been to some extent duplicated in the official report of the Committee on Resolutions be printed in the proceedings as a matter of public interest and information. It is printed herewith:

Dear Dr. Burnes:

Please consider this a suggestion to help our senior deaf citizens and our retired deaf people and the deaf men and women displaced or unemployed because of the increasing use of automation.

I think you will agree with me that anyone with long years of experience in a particular field is bound to have certain strong convictions resulting from this experience. I know I have. Therefore it is only natural, I suppose, that I have a few such convictions with respect to the reproduction processes. For one thing I am convinced there is no occupation more potentially profitable, more fascinating, more challenging than offset lithography and the diversity of branches are normally broad.

Another thing I am convinced of is that the average deaf person who is thinking of an occupation or takes up any kind of work he can get does so with far little knowledge of what he is doing.

However it is because of the tremendous impact automation is making on all phases of our lives and the obvious need for learning new techniques to meet these changing needs that I decided to make this proposition for your consideration. I want to see classes started in offset lithography and the lessons made so understandable that anyone, even if he knew nothing about the reproduction processes would be able to

grasp the basic information that I consider his life work. And I want to see explained step by step the methods and systems and procedures that from my own experience I have found the most likely to lead to consistent interest and study. The following proposition, I feel, could accomplish this objective.

A RESOLUTION

submitted by

August P. Herdtfelder

Representative Maryland Association
of the Deaf

To study the effectiveness of training programs in vocational trade schools and assess their value and plan appropriate modifications to meet the needs and requirements of deaf men and women displaced by automation it is evident that state associations are in a most advantageous position to provide invaluable help to the deaf residents of their respective states, be it therefore resolved that state associations appoint responsible deaf men and women living in areas where vocational trade schools exist to explore the feasibility of placing deaf people in need of learning new occupations in classes suitable to their abilities, qualifications and talent; that steps be taken to utilize the skills and experience of experienced senior citizens by using them as full time or part time instructors; that as an initial step ways and means be explored to start classes in (a) offset lithography; (b) commercial art—lettering and designing, etc.; (c) clerical work—stenography, filing, business methods, etc.; that the instructor be paid a fee compensate with the service rendered; that the student pay the usual fee charged for the course of instruction undertaken; that the organizing of classes and the arranging of a cooperative program for the deaf be worked out between the representative of the state association and the director of adult education; that the number of deaf students to a class and the length of time to complete the course of instruction be worked out with the help of the instructor in charge (deaf or hearing) and the director of adult education and the representative of the state association; that records be kept and a copy sent to the National Association of the Deaf showing the attendance, progress, attitude, etc., of the progress of the deaf person receiving instruction.

Dr. Burnes, I respectfully suggest that you recommend to the state representatives assembled in convention here in Miami to initiate the plan in every city, town and hamlet that offers vocational courses in their high schools or vocational trade schools.

You will see from the enclosed letter I received from Mrs. Norma C. Day that I am about to start a beginners class in offset lithography this fall at the Blair High School in Silver Spring, Maryland. I will, of course, try to arrange other classes in which the deaf can profit. I will let you know from time to time how I am making out.

Respectfully yours,
August P. Herdtfelder

There was an attempt by Mr. Sanderson, seconded by Mr. Wilson, to introduce a motion to include more news of national interest in THE SILENT WORKER. This brought out from Editor Smith the efforts to achieve balance in material presented, and the difficulty of getting news items from those who are most demanding of nearby coverage. Lost in the discussion Mr. Sanderson's motion did not come to a vote.

Mr. Norwood brought up the subject of Dr. Burnes' talk on the expanded services that could be expected from an expanded NAD. As time was drawing short Mrs. Burnes, seconded by Mr. Ortman, moved that this talk take the form of an article to be printed in THE SILENT WORKER. The motion passed.

Mr. Sanderson, seconded by Mr. Davies, moved that the President of the Association be allowed to investigate the possibility of the formation of an Interamerican Association of the Deaf. A motion to table by Mr. Schreiber failed to carry, and Mr. Sanderson's motion passed.

Dr. Burnes then ruled that new business was closed, and the convention should proceed to elect two new Board Members to replace Mr. Adler and Mr. Sanderson, whose terms had expired. These two members were to be elected for full six-year terms.

Mr. Schreiber nominated Mr. Sanderson. Mr. Sanderson accepted.

Mr. Wilson nominated Mr. Lankeau. The Law Committee ruled Mr. Lankeau ineligible.

Dr. Hajna nominated Mr. Whisman. Mr. Whisman accepted by letter.

Mr. Herdtfelder nominated Mr. Rittenberg. Mr. Rittenberg accepted.

Mrs. Schreiber nominated Mr. Ramger. Mr. Ramger accepted.

Mr. Harmsen nominated Mr. Davies. Mr. Davies accepted.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Sanderson 39; Whisman 7; Rittenberg 11; Ramger 23; Davies 6.

Mr. Robert Sanderson and Mr. Harold Ramger were declared elected to six-year terms on the Executive Board of the National Association of the Deaf.

During and after the counting of the ballots discussion on a number of topics took place.

Mr. Mullins, enthusiastically seconded by Mr. Hester, moved that the 1964 Convention of the NAD take place in Washington, D.C.

President Burnes explained that we would listen to invitations, and take the sentiment of the members, but that decision on a convention site would be made by the Members of the Executive Board.

Mr. Herdtfelder remarked that a convention in Washington in 1964 would have the full support of three organizations, the Maryland Association, the Virginia Association and the District of Columbia Association.

Mr. Davies invited the NAD to meet in Detroit in 1964.

A folio of invitation from officials of New York City was presented by Dr.

Kenner, but he declined, lacking organizational support, to make a personal bid.

Mr. Schreiber discussed the advantages of meeting in Washington in 1964.

Mr. Mullins proposed Glacier National Park in 1966.

A show of hands revealed sentiment strongly in favor of Washington over Detroit in 1964.

Miss Kovach proposed San Francisco in 1966. The California group put on quite an effective demonstration in favor of San Francisco in 1966.

Mr. Heiner proposed New Orleans in 1966 or 1968.

Mr. Gamblin, as chairman of the Credentials Committee, asked for consideration of what should be done about seating Representatives of Cooperating Member Associations who were declared delinquent, but who paid up their delinquent dues at or just before the convention. On the motion of Mr. Herdtfelder, seconded by Mr. Hester, this matter was referred to the Law Committee.

Dr. Burnes announced receipt of a letter from Mr. Homer Altman on a matter which Dr. Burnes considered not proper for consideration at the meeting, and explained that Mr. Altman wanted the floor to discuss the matter.

Mrs. Burnes, seconded by Mr. Harmsen moved that the letter not be considered. There was no vote, as this was a matter for a presidential ruling, and Dr. Burnes ruled, that Mr. Altman was not a member of the Council of Representatives he did not have the privilege of the floor.

Mr. Sanderson took the floor to make further announcements concerning the Fun Night program.

Mr. Shibley, of Little Rock, Ark., announced the intent of the Little Rock Association to affiliate, and brought the Treasurer \$20.00 as a two-year affiliation fee.

Mr. Sasser made a few additional announcements regarding the remaining events of the convention.

The closing rendition, "Mizpah," was given by Mrs. Rosalind Greenmum.

The 26th Convention of the National Association of the Deaf was declared adjourned sine die at 4:50 p.m.

Fun Night

The traditional NAD Rally took place in the Everglades Room of the Everglades hotel in the evening. It was truly a FUN night, replete with skits, monologues, and surprises galore, including a very skilled professional magician. Chairmanned by Robert Sanderson and aided by a number of volunteer workers it featured the identification of the NAD Mystery Man, who turned out to be Mr. Fred Schreiber.

Saturday, July 7

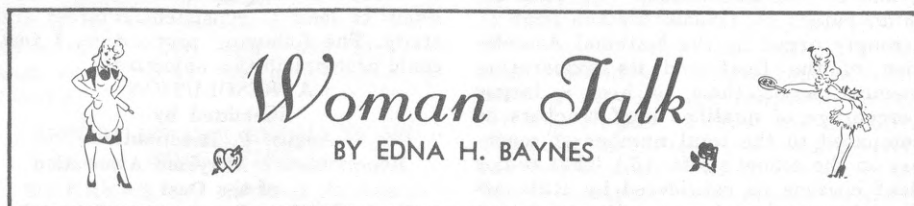
This was a day given over to special events and individual amusements, some of which were trips to the Seaquarium, to Bimini, charter fishing and other activities.

Grand Ball

The entertainment program of the convention was climaxed by the Grand Ball, which opened with a Grand March led by

President and Mrs. Burnes and closed in the wee small hours. Apparently the long week had not damped the enthusiasm of the conventioners, for daybreak found

many still up and around to greet those who, with more wisdom, had taken time out for a few hours of sleep before wending their way homeward.



August 1, 1962

Dear BBB,

'Twas such a pleasure to see you, Carolyn and my other NAD "Kissing Kin" in Miami.

Weren't the newlyweds, Mildred and Dewey Coats, a lovely couple? Aren't you proud of our Mervin Garretson, going to Gallaudet to be a real professor? I can just see students stacking away knowledge gained from him and becoming good NADers. Do you, too, have the feeling that Gordon Allen's presence means that all is right with the world? And good ole Ted Griffing—the way he enjoys life! It is contagious when you're around him. I missed Don Pettingill's enthusiasm. Things weren't quite the same without him. I'm glad I found out about Robert Sanderson's love of books. Since he just can't resist handling them, I reckon our NAD books will always come out balanced. He will find ways and means. I'll always be grateful to Dave Wilson for giving us a shove in the right direction. By the way, doesn't he have a lovely wife and daughter? Bob Greenmum's good humor endured right through the whole convention. He's a diplomat if ever there was one. Jess Smith is going to get THE SILENT WORKER published all right. I can hardly wait for the plot to unfold. I like the new board member, Hal Ramger. He's a worker.

Time passing will never lessen memories of the Miami Convention for me. Ralph Sasser as general chairman did a magnificent job of getting the whole show on the road. It did my heart good to see him relaxed in the lounge chair presented to him by his Miami people. His committee chairmen and their assistants deserve rocking chairs if not lounge chairs. They were right in there doing their share and doing it well. I would like to personally pat each of the following on the back for a job well done: Mrs. Sasser, Paula Hicks, Rosalind Greenmum, Tom Hightower, Callie Blount, the Hills, Crownovers, Jacobsens, McNeillys, Wilsons, Cumbsies, Kanskys, McElfreshes, Portschellers, Cassadys, Robinsons, Duvalls, Herbsts, Shoupes, Phelps, Audettes and Rutledges. There's proof that husbands and wives work well together. All were courteous and efficient. My personal thanks go to each of them for contributing to a most enjoyable week in Miami.

Some memories carried away with me are: Pauline Hicks' rendition of Florida's state song, "Suwanee River," and the

breathtakingly beautiful sign-singing of "Mizpah" by Rae Greenmum.

MIZPAH

*Go thou thy way, and I go mine,
Apart—but not afar.
Only a thin veil hangs between
The pathways where we are.
And God keep watch 'tween thee and me*

*This is my prayer.
He looks thy way—He looketh mine
And keeps us near.
I know not where thy road may lie
Nor which way mine will be.
If thine will lead through parching sands*

*And mine beside the sea.
Yet God keeps watch 'tween thee and me*

*So never fear.
He holds thy hand—He claspeth mine
And keeps us near.*

Should wealth and fame perchance be thine

*And my lot lowly be,
Or you be sad and sorrowful
And glory be for me,
Yet God keep watch 'tween thee and me.*

*Both are His care—
One arm around me and one around thee*

Will keep us near.

*I sigh sometimes to see thy face,
But since this may not be
I leave thee to the love of Him
Who cares for thee and me.*

*"I'll keep ye both beneath My wings"
This comforts—dear,*

*One wing over thee—and one over me,
So we are near.*

*And though our paths be separate
And thy way be not mine—*

*Yet coming to the mercy seat
My soul will meet with thine.*

And "God keep watch 'tween thee and me,"

*I'll whisper there.
He blesses me—He blesses thee
And we are near.*

—Charles B. Loomis

I'll always remember how I proudly wore beautiful corsages pinned on me by committee members for the reception and banquet; the sightseeing trip in company with the Samuelsons on which I learned that there are over one hundred varieties of the palm tree; the Luau at the Hialeah race track where I received a lei and a lightly bestowed kiss from a young man bent on carrying out his duty; the dancing on deck of the Dolly Madi-

son when we went on a moonlight cruise. How I envied your Carolyn her exuberance and the ability to dance; the floor show at the Americana night club, especially the comedy act by the "lady" WAC and the intricate blending of the ice skaters and colors. I was enthralled! At the dog races, I tried hard to pick a winner but carried away with me the conclusion that if the handler assists the dog in holding up its head by pulling up the leash, the dog won't win a race. If the dog has enough energy to tug on the leash, then he is likely to place or show. If only they would be allowed to wag their tails, I could pick a winner! Seems to me that I heard about how you dreamed of winning several thousand dollars on one of those dogs and giving it all, with a generous flourish, to the NAD but the dog was distracted by a flea or something.

Other things I'll remember are, breakfast chats with Rozelle McCall and Tennessee's Norwood and the chance to get acquainted with Malcolm Norwood of our Captioned Films program on the ride to the airport. And it was fun to know mystery man Shreiber. All in all, Miami is for memories!

It was good to meet up with people I hadn't seen in years, the Hanney sisters—Nora and Elva; Mrs. Frieda Meagher; Tom Hajna; Benje Friedwald; Sonya and Inzer Shubert, sea going friend Benedict Ed Carney, Ruth Atkins, Clara and Maureen McCall and many others. The best part, though, was making new friends. I became very fond of Mrs. Callie Blount and admired her tall, handsome brother. Callie laughingly told me how she had been glad to return to her office job Monday so she could rest up from her committee duties. I found the Hoags to be great fun. A very nice Minnesota gentleman shared my table at the night club. I enjoyed his company very much, but his name eludes me. I tried to remember too many names. I found Richard Mullins' sense of humor delightful. He is destined to wear Mervin Garretson's vacated shoes in Montana. Dick sho' can dispense blarney along with the best of them. So many kind people told me they liked "Woman Talk," I've been walking on cloud 9 ever since.

I hope you and Carolyn are enjoying what's left of the summer—ah, summer! Summertime is for NAD and AAD conventions and enjoying people. 'Tis for fishing, swimming, walking through a field, sleeping outdoors on a camping trip, eating a cold Alabama watermelon, seeing a ball game and just being happy.

This morning the breeze was light and the world was a beautiful place in which to be alive. I rode with son, Ronnie, in an ancient station wagon owned by the Recreation Department where he is employed for the summer. He was on his way to coach the "Kittens" in Farm League baseball. The Kittens are Lilliputian editions (7 and 8 years old) of the "Bemiston Cats." We picked up around 24 Kittens who rode with heads out of windows puppy-fashion and yelled lustily at everything and everybody. Dogs raced

on either side of us yelping joyously. People working outside paused to smile and wave. Black-eyed susans growing by the roadside seemed to be swept off their feet by the breeze from our car and the noise. Son Ronnie whistled merrily and I was suddenly reminded of the little verse my friend Sweezo gave me:

*I got a wooden whistle,
But it wooden whistle;
Then I got a lead whistle,
But they wooden lead me whistle;
Again, I got a copper whistle,
But the copper steel wooden lead me whistle;
Finally I got a tin whistle,
And now I tin whistle.*

I must get ready to attend the Alabama Association of the Deaf convention in Birmingham August 3-5. I am very proud of my Alabama Association. There are five chapters over the state

with one more now being organized. The membership has almost tripled in the past two years. These chapters have such capable leaders as Edward Bodsey, Moran Colburn, Charles Chappell, Kenneth Holland, Flora Mae Garrett, Bobby Love, Ed Garner, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dewey Brown, Eugene Turk, Elvis Benson, Wright Gilchrist and many others.

Miss Mary Regina Powell who was crowned "Queen for a Day" on the ABC network show, will get her hearts desire to be re-united with old friends and schoolmates at our convention so you can understand my impatience to be there, too.

Keep the NAD wheels turning in the right direction.

Yours, lending a hand,

—Edna H. Baynes

Stalling Along . . .

By Stahl Butler

Executive Director, Michigan Association for Better Hearing



Our federal project for prevocational and personal adjustment training for unemployed deaf men is coming along according to schedule. All the staff has been employed and are reporting for work on a staggered schedule according to plan and according to circumstances.

The first to report were Robert M. Retherford, psychologist, and Harold F. Romine, field service consultant. Both spent a month at Gallaudet College, taking advantage of the orientation program there. This was Mr. Retherford's first experience with the deaf, but Mr. Romine is a minister to the deaf, having received his training at Harding College.

Mrs. Edna P. Adler will be our head teacher. She is the wife of Gerald Adler, Deaf Placement Consultant, Michigan Employment Security Commission. Edna taught in the Michigan School and the Missouri School. She brings to us a rich experience in just what we need because she has been tutoring people who have the same needs as our students, and some of her pupils actually will be enrolled in our program.

Other teachers are Dick Phillip Hoke and Herbert L. Pickell, Jr. Mr. Hoke attended Gallaudet College but transferred to Michigan State University where he graduated with a certificate to teach industrial arts. He has been teaching in the Wisconsin School. Mr. Pickell attended the New Jersey School, graduated from Gallaudet College in 1957, has taught in the Virginia School, and is currently getting his M.A. degree in counselling from the University of Virginia.

Because Vocational Rehabilitation money is making this program possible, we are contacting all of the nine Michigan rehabilitation offices to explain the types of referrals we prefer and to talk to counsellors about individual cases. To

date Mr. Romine has selected nine cases for staff review. From our point of view, these seem to be excellent cases; our confidence in our ability to do a good job with these men grows from day to day.

We do not know yet what the problems will be in getting these men into the program.

The problem of a good deaf driver who cannot pass the verbal test—which is a real challenge to any individual—is a well-known problem that has been with us for some time.

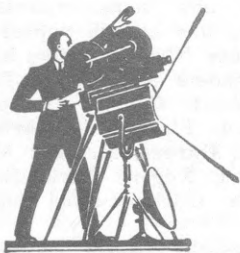
I was pleased to learn that the Michigan deaf provided the money for the development of a test in simple form. Where was it? No one knew where it was, and we knew of deaf people who could not pass the regular test, and therefore needed this test badly. Gerald Adler and I were looking for it, and George Lavos at the Michigan School began to make inquiries.

We found it, the Michigan Department of State has the test but it is considered "classified"—the people in charge make the point that the usefulness of the test would be lost if deaf people had an opportunity to memorize the answers.

In a conference with our Department of State people we made the strong point that deaf people, the families of deaf youth, and the people who work with the deaf should know that such a test exists, and that deaf people can take advantage of it. A plan was worked out for public education, but I am not at liberty to write about it until I get the approval of the Department of State. Michigan people can watch for this publicity, and I will have the essential parts of it in the next "Stalling Along."

Gerald Adler is the new president of the Michigan Association of the Deaf. He

(Continued on page 25)



Film Fare

Another captioned film soon to be released is "Man of a Thousand Faces" and tells the story of Lon Chaney, the movie actor, who was the son of deaf parents. James Cagney plays the lead role. The story follows:

Lon Chaney, a song and dance man with a road show vaudeville company marries a chorus girl, Clevea Creighton. Soon after, Clevea becomes temperamental and always late for her calls. One day Lon has to fill in for her doing a clown act that he dreamed up on the spur of the moment. Clevea is fired and Lon quits only to discover that Clevea is expecting a baby. Lon is delighted and takes Clevea home with him to Colorado Springs.

When they reach home, Clevea is shocked to learn that Lon's parents are deaf and that the whole family uses the sign language. She is afraid that her baby will be deaf and refuses to stay in the house. Lon gets an offer of another stage job in San Francisco so they again take to the road. But from that time on there is a strain between the couple.

Lon soon becomes a top man with Kolb and Dill, his new employers. He also makes a good friend in Clarence Locan, a press agent who helps the Chaney's over many rough spots in later years. When the baby arrives, both Lon and Clevea are overjoyed to find that it has normal hearing, but Clevea soon becomes restless again. When the child Creighton is four years old, Clevea becomes a big-name star. She often leaves the child with Hazel Bennet while on stage or going out with rich admirers.

Hoping to get Clevea to take better care of Creighton, Lon arranges to get her replaced in the night club where she is singing. Clevea is furious when she learns what Lon has done and tries to kill herself by swallowing acid. Her life is saved,

but her voice is ruined so that she can never sing again. The newspaper publicity causes Lon to lose his job so he plans to go to Los Angeles and try for work in the movies. Meanwhile, Clevea has disappeared. Lon gets a divorce, but because the father is out of work, Creighton is sent to an orphanage.

At Universal Studios Lon gets "extra" roles but finally lands a part where he can use his knowledge of make-up to appear as a scarred, swarthy seaman. This is the start of his climb to fame. Locan, the press agent, now gets Chaney a chance to play a deformed cripple in "The Miracle Man." With the release of the picture Chaney becomes an actor overnight. But Lon balks at publicity interviews, still remembering his unfortunate experiences in San Francisco.

Locan, who knows that Lon wants his past forgotten suggests that he become a "mystery man." This is the beginning of the "mystery man" pose, not unlike that of Garbo, who fought shy of publicity. In private, Chaney tries to get his son back, but the court will not permit this.

Lon tells his old friend, Hazel Bennet, about his troubles. She suggests that they get married so that they can have a proper home for Creighton, now eight years old. They are married, the boy comes home, and Lon is happy for the first time in years. He tells Creighton that his mother is dead and that he should call Hazel "Mom." This is easy for the child to do for he has always loved Hazel.

Chaney is a success but lives in fear that Clevea may come back. He lives like a hermit taking his family to the mountains each weekend where he hunts and fishes. His big chance comes when Irving Thalberg offers him the role of Quasimodo in "The Hunchback of Notre Dame." Chaney goes through great physical torture in the harness and makeup he uses for the role, but the picture is a sensational success. Lon is truly a star.

When Creighton is 13, Lon discovers that Clevea has been going to the school grounds just to watch the boys play ball. Lon sees her and finds that she is a broken woman working as a cook on a ranch. He promises to give her all the money she needs if she will stay away from their son. Clevea wants only to see the boy, but Lon is unforgiving.

Finally, when he is 21, Creighton learns the truth about his real mother and goes to live with her. He cannot forgive his father for telling him his mother was dead. Lon is broken up but there is nothing he can do.

As sound pictures come in, Lon makes a single "talkie" but finds that he is having trouble with his throat. The trouble is cancer. When Creighton learns of this, he returns to his father. Lon gradually weakens and finally loses his voice. He is again forced to use the sign language to talk with his wife and son. Just before his death Lon asks his son to hand him his make-up kit. After his name Lon writes the word "Jr." meaning that he is willing for the son to follow in his footsteps as an actor.



The Watson sisters, Angela of Berkeley, Calif., Babette of Phoenix, Ariz., and Edna of Scottsdale, Ariz., pose for the SW News Editor during their visit to Los Angeles in July. On a vacation trip together, their first in many years, the three sisters visited San Diego, Los Angeles and the East Bay area.



SURPRISE! Don and Eleanor Nuernberger arrive at the party honoring them upon their 10th wedding anniversary July 7.



PUNCH, ANYONE! Presiding over the punch bowls at the Nuernberger anniversary party are ladies of the committee who arranged the gathering: Anne Levy, Ruth Woodward, Pauline Brown, Becky Elliott and Evelyn Thornborrow. Other ladies on the committee included Hope Beasley, Ruth Bonnet, Vilma Ridler, Carolyn Pokorak and Marcella Brandt.

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(Continued from Page 23)

is a graduate of Gallaudet College who developed his own insurance business. In recent years, he has been Deaf Placement Consultant for the Michigan Employment Security Commission.

In this connection, I have thought for some time that the Michigan deaf have developed an effective program for helping deaf people to obtain employment office services. Mr. Adler travels to the large employment offices on a set itinerary. He interviews deaf people at these offices and refers their needs to the local workers. Thus he serves to bridge the communication gap.

Our biennial convention refused to vote an increase in membership dues to take care of our payments to the NAD. Our leaders are hard put to figure out how our Michigan 1963 NAD dues can be paid.

For the past two years, Jack Claveau has run a charity ball in Detroit which has paid these national dues, and provided much money for other needs among the deaf.

I talked briefly with Jack at the recent convention and complimented him on his outstanding success with the charity ball. He was upset because the membership increase was not voted.

I have said and written that there is now no such thing as *charity* the way deaf think of it. Now I find myself using the word. However, I continue to be very proud of the Michigan deaf who have seen the need for assistance to other deaf people. I mean shoes for deaf children in school, shoes for deaf people in a hospital, clothes for the children of the unemployed deaf, etc.

When I began three years ago to interpret for the psychologist of our group therapy class at Ionia State Hospital, there were nine male deaf patients in the class. Now there are only seven, two having been discharged. We are excited now because of the possibility of two more patients being released. Membership in our class is being depleted.

I will write again what I have written before. A group therapy class in a mental hospital is something that any organization of the deaf could establish. All that is needed is the cooperation of a hospital psychologist, an interpreter, and a little money for travel expense.

Malcolm J. Norwood, Program Specialist, Captioned Films for the Deaf, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare called on me asking my recommendation for the development of educational materials. I suggested slides to take the place of cards that I used successfully, I hope. One type of card has a picture on one side and the name on the other side, for example "a bicycle." Another type of card has an action scene on one side and the language for the action on the other side in the present progressive tense, like "The boy is riding his bicycle." Going through the cards one way the pupil sees the pictures and tries to remember the language; the other way, the pupil reads the language and tries to visualize the pictures.



In the July Reader's Digest is a fascinating article, "The Marvels of the Human Hand," by Evan McLeod Wylie. One line reads, "With our hands we work, play, love, heal, learn, communicate, express our feelings, construct our civilization and create our works of art." To all of which we say "Amen!" Perhaps Mr. Wylie didn't know how much truer were his "learn, communicate, express feelings" by hand as relates to us the deaf, in the use of the sign language.

We lift the following excerpts from John Kobler's "Who Really Rules England?" in The Post of September 2, 1961:

The satirist, Evelyn Waugh, once turned up at a London literary luncheon flourishing a Victorian ear trumpet two feet long. After using the instrument during the meal, he plunked it down ostentatiously the moment Malcolm Muggeridge got up to speak and sat feigning stone deafness until Muggeridge finished.

"I did not listen to a word," Waugh recalled later with relish. "I dislike that man."

Recently Charlie Rice's Punchbowl, in This Week magazine, carried "Hollywood's Star Woman Tamer," from which I give you the following excerpt:

Miriam (Hopkins), she was a dear, but she couldn't stop talking. Remember the old joke about being vaccinated with a phonograph needle? (Quoting movie director William Wyler) Well, it fitted Miriam all right. I used to say, "Come, my dear, sit down and hold Uncle Willy's hand," and I'd maneuver her around to my right ear, which is as deaf as a post. So she'd chatter away and it didn't bother me a bit—I could still go on working.

The following two stories came from Mahlon Hoag now of Albany, Calif.:

Mr. and Mrs. Hoag and daughter Delta were attending the 1936 graduation exercises at Gallaudet. Delta wandered into a group talking in the sign language, all of them hearies (identified as including Dr. Hall, Dr. Ely, Miss Peet, others). Dr. Hall noticed Delta, and puzzled that she, then some 15 summers, should be there, and not in school. He could not recall what school in the East had closed for the summer so he asked her where she was from. She replied Bingham, N.Y. That didn't help because New York state had a few schools for the deaf. So Dr. Hall asked again, "What school?" Again Delta said, "Bingham." Said Dr. Hall, "I know you live in Bingham, N.Y., but what school for the deaf do you attend?"

Humor

AMONG THE DEAF

By Toivo Lindholm

4816 Beatty Drive, Riverside, California

Replied Delta now by voice, "I attend Bingham High School."

Dr. Hall now saw that she was not deaf, but was conversant in the sign language only because her parents were deaf. After proper apologies and further questioning as to her identity and reason for being on the Gallaudet campus, Dr. Hall and his group returned to conversation in signs — and not to oral conversation.

Rev. Lange of New York was attending a convocation of his church. A high dignitary of the church fell into pad and pencil conversation with Mr. Lange. At one point he asked if deafness was hereditary. Mr. Lange asked by way of illustration if one were to lose one's leg, would one's children also be one-legged. This dignitary roared with laughter, and Mr. Lange was puzzled as to the nature of the levity. Later he was to learn that this churchman was indeed minus a leg, in fact was wearing an artificial leg, and of course his children were none of them one-legged.

On Dr. and Mrs. David Peikoff's recent visit to Riverside, Mrs. Peikoff told me this one:

At a convention there was an evening assembly of a sort after which it broke up and the crowd resolved into small groups that stayed in the hall or drifted to divers pre-determined rendezvous.

A certain lady was detained by a long-time-no-see acquaintance, and her group departed to—say, Room 151. After a time the same lady hurried to her destination and found Room 155 locked. She banged and pounded, and assuming that everybody inside was deaf and probably too noisy to hear her, she looked around for means to attract the attention of the people inside the room.

She found in her bag an old ticket of a sort for her purpose, and scribbled "Mabel" on it, and pushed it under the door and moved it back and forth sideways until someone inside pulled it in. Pretty soon out the same avenue came the same piece of cardboard. Wondering why they didn't open up, she picked it up and read, "How much?"

At that moment along came what

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seemed to be the house detective who, able to communicate orally through the door panel with the people in the room, told the embarrassed lady the people inside were two men.

But at this instant along came a deaf person, belonging in the same group with the lady, who rescued her and led her to the right room—No. 151.

Which calls to mind an incident told me by my girl friend Lucille:

Helen Arbuthnot was giving a "Crazy Hair-do" party at her apartment. All the girls were told to come in like that: crazy hair-do style. (Oh no, I don't know what wacky assortment there were; I wasn't invited to snoop around.)

Well, Hazel Davis had fixed up her hair with hair pins, bob pins, vari-colored clothes pins, tied numerous assorted buttons thereto, many of them dangling down her head. She was indeed a sight as she entered the building. She opened the door she thought was Helen's apartment. (Why knock, between friends?), and she stopped short. There were three men in the room imbibing highballs, and now they were gaping at Hazel's headgear. Momentarily confused, Hazel covered her mouth with her hand, stepped back, closed the door, and fled to where she now remembered Helen's rooms were. She had forgotten that Helen had moved.

Mrs. Inez Wood, retired teacher of the Texas School, is currently visiting her uncle, Robert Davis of Riverside, also retired teacher of the Texas School, and Robert's daughter, Hazel Davis. She, a hearing woman, told us this incident (and she has promised us more stories):

This is an illustration of association of words to an idea.

When a pupil wishes to go to the rest room, he goes up to his teacher and says, "May I go?" The teacher gives assent and he goes.

One day a girl, in her second year of school, asked Mrs. Wood, "May I go?" And Mrs. Wood said, "Yes."

Pretty soon the girl returned and told Mrs. Wood, "The may I go is broken," implying that some facility in the girls' rest room was out of order.

So this "May I go" to this pupil is associated with the rest room.

Maud Skropeta sent me this clipping from a Los Angeles paper, from the column of "Mr. L.A." (Bill Kennedy):

SIDELIGHTEM—Lennie Pucci reports that two deaf mutes came into Pucci's, in Encino, and they were talking so fast that he couldn't get a sign in edgewise.

Alexander Graham Bell played a great joke on his deaf friends (writes Rev. O. J. Whildin) when he invented the telephone. Asked the underlying motive of the invention, his reply was that he desired to restore the deaf to society. What more absurd situation

can be imagined than that of a deaf man helpless with a telephone at his elbow? (1942)

I was interpreting Dr. Jones' words to my mother with the finger-flying alphabet. He said, "Now that kind of communication is good for the deaf, but do you know any for blind people?" (Dr. Jones, old, is now becoming hard of hearing, and blind—hence this query.)

—Allen Lindholm (1942)

A deaf boy driving a car in Forest City the other day made some kind of error in turning—so it appeared. The man in the other car stopped his auto beside the deaf boy's car—swore and cursed all manner of names and things at the boy, who merely looked, finally smiled and drove on. Bystanders enjoyed the conversation.—Winnebago-Hancock Summit, Forest City, Ia., sent by Leonard Lau (1942).

(Deaf)—Last night I got held up.

When was this catastrophe?

(Deaf)—They wasn't no cats after me; I just got held up.

—Lifted (1942)

Dr. Fusfeld sent in this one from Oakland (Calif.) Tribune—Bill Fiset's column, "... Man Alive." We all need fire insurance, specific kind not mentioned, so why not buy it through Father O'Brien for our souls' peace?

The clipping read: The Rev. Michael O'Brien, an Oakland Catholic priest, sat through a civic luncheon last week where dozens of insurance men stood, one at a time, and introduced themselves and mentioned their specialty. When his turn came the priest got up and said: "I'm Father Michael O'Brien—fire insurance."

(Father O'Brien is director of the St. Joseph's Center for the Deaf, in Oakland. Serves the deaf in the East Bay Area.)

(Continued from page 4)

and probably would not greatly benefit by that type of Liberal Arts education. Enrollment in this program does not give the student the additional type of academic program, including algebra, that would be necessary to either transfer into Gallaudet or to pass the Gallaudet College examinations at a later date. Thus this program is a complementary program to Gallaudet College and in no sense either a preparatory program for it or a rival program to it.

Further programs similar to this could well be started in other parts of the country where the appropriate collegiate institution and the appropriate personnel would be available.

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The CHURCH Page

REV. ROBERT L. JOHNSON, Editor

CALIFORNIAN RECEIVES JOHN OF BEVERLY AWARD

The Rev. Dr. George Gaertner, Oakland, Cal., was recipient of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod's John of Beverly Award for outstanding work in providing spiritual help for the deaf. The award was made by Dr. Melvin Luebke, headmaster of Mill Neck Manor School for the Deaf on Long Island, during sessions of The Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod in convention in Cleveland, O.

Dr. Luebke said that John of Beverly was the first clergyman known to have been vitally concerned with the spiritual needs of deaf children. It is in his honor that the Long Island school for the deaf has named its award.

The Rev. Dr. Gaertner serves Meley and San Jose. He is regional counselor for deaf work on the entire Pacific Coast. He said that there are seven Lutheran pastors for the deaf serving 34 Pacific Coast cities.

A sign language manual has been developed by the Rev. Dr. Gaertner for the training of the church's future deaf missionaries. He has also prepared a dictionary of Bible terms for the deaf.

The Rev. Dr. Gaertner said that he

LUTHERANS—MISSOURI SYNOD—Rev. Howard Schoenfeldt, member, Board of Control, Lutheran School for the Deaf, Mill Neck, N.Y.; the Rev. Dr. John W. Behnken, president of the Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod (retired June 30, 1962, new honorary president); the Rev. G. W. Gaertner, Ph. D., Lutheran pastor to the Deaf, Oakland, Calif.; the Rev. Ernest R. Drews, chairman, Board for Missions to the Deaf; Mr. Melvin W. Luebke, headmaster, Lutheran School for the Deaf, Mill Neck, N.Y.; the Rev. William F. Reinking, executive secretary, Board for Missions to the Deaf.



WORLD OF SILENCE NO HANDICAP TO PASTOR

has declined a number of opportunities to work in other pastoral and teaching positions because of his desire to devote his life to work among the deaf.

When he was introduced to the 45th Convention of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod in Cleveland, O., in June, the Rev. William A. Ludwig, pastor of the 54-member Holy Cross Lutheran Church for the Deaf at Columbus, received a hearty ovation which he did not hear. The Rev. Mr. Ludwig holds the distinction of being the first pastor in the Synod's work among the deaf, who is deaf himself.

Born of Lutheran parents in Colorado, the Rev. Mr. Ludwig attended the Lutheran School for the Deaf in Detroit and obtained his B.A. from Gallaudet College. At college, he came into contact with the Rev. Walter Westerman, Lutheran campus pastor, who encouraged him to enter the ministry and gave him some pre-theological training.

"It was rugged," said Pastor Ludwig in describing his schooling at Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Ill. "There was no one in the class to 'sign' the lec-



IDENTIFICATION OF MEN IN PICTURE: (IN ORDER, LEFT TO RIGHT) The Rev. William Ludwig, Lutheran pastor to the Deaf, Columbus, Ohio; The Rev. William F. Reinking, Executive Secretary, Board for Missions to the Deaf, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod.

tures, so I read lips and sought out students who took 'good' class notes," he said.

Four years ago he married a deaf refugee girl from Estonia and they now have two children who hear. The Columbus church is his first parish, and one which he has served for three years. Of the converted house which is used for worship, Pastor Ludwig said, "The floors had to be shored up and the walls pulled in to accommodate the worshippers." The minister commented: "I am able to do more effective work among deaf people because they know I have the same problem."

In addition to serving his Columbus church, the minister travels to six other churches in Ohio and two in Virginia. He is one of the 40 pastors to the deaf in his church body, serving 5,000 communicants in 44 states and five Canadian provinces. In the past year, the Synod began work among the deaf in Hong Kong and Formosa.

CAPTIONED FILMS

Latest information indicates that the Captioned Films program will get the boost in appropriations being sought—provided the legislation doesn't get lost in the closing rush of Congress to adjourn its current session. Hearings by the House and Senate committees to which the bills had been referred seem to have resulted in favorable action.

In the meantime, the Captioned Films program is growing. Regardless of the success in getting more funds this time, we should be planning ahead for even further expansion.

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